The Enterprise.

VOL. 10. SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1905. NO. 17.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.

6:02 A. M. Daily.
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.
9:39 A. M. Daily.
12:39 P. M. Daily
5:03 P. M. Daily.
5:54 P. M. Daily.
9:12 P. M. Daily.

SOUTH.

6:45 A. M. Daily.
7:33 A. M. Daily.
12:03 P. M. Daily.
4:05 P. M. Daily.
7:03 P. M. Daily.
8:33 P. M. Daily.
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.
TIME TABLE

Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F.	Leave San Mateo
6:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to	Every one-half hour thereafter to
6:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
7:30 "	8:00 "
8:30 "	9:00 "
9:30 "	10:00 "
10:30 "	11:00 "
11:30 "	12:00 "
	12:42 a. m.

TIME TABLE
South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
5:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to	Every one-half hour thereafter to
4:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
4:55 "	4:50 "
5:10 "	5:35 "
5:55 "	6:14 "
6:30 "	7:00 "
7:30 "	8:00 "
8:30 "	9:00 "
9:30 "	10:00 "
10:30 "	11:00 "
11:30 "	11:53 "
12:15 a. m.	12:35 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 18 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:42 a. m. to 4:42 p. m.

The last "suburban car", leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
From the North	6:45	12:03
" "	——	4:05
" South	——	12:39

MAIL CLOSES.

	A. M.	P. M.
North	6:55	12:09
"	——	5:24
South	6:15	——
"	11:35	——

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck.....Redwood City
TREASURER
P. P. Chamberlain.....Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR
P. M. Granger.....Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
T. J. Bullock.....Redwood City
ASSESSOR
C. D. Hayward.....Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK
H. W. Schaberg.....Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER
John F. Johnston.....Redwood City
SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield.....Redwood City
AUDITOR
Geo. Barker.....Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe.....Redwood City
SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert.....Redwood City

"John L." Challenges Corbett.

St. Louis.—After an absence of more than twelve years from the ring, John L. Sullivan has publicly challenged J. J. Corbett to a return match. In reply to the challenge, Corbett telegraphed from Cincinnati: "My answer to Sullivan's challenge is as follows: I wish he had the health and youth to be able to fight me or anybody else. That's all the bad luck I wish the poor old fellow."

WEEK'S NEWS REVIEWED IN BRIEF ITEMS

Recent Important Occurrences Presented In Kaleidoscopic Array.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS OF THE WORLD

Short, Crisp, Pithy Paragraphs That Give the Happenings of the Week In a Form Appreciated By Busy Readers.

Father Gopon, the leader of the workmen of St. Petersburg in the affair of January 22d, is now in Switzerland.

The British steamship Eastry, bound for Vladivostok with coal, was captured off Hokkaido. She was taken to Yokosuka.

The January statement of the London Board of Trade shows increases of $8,619,500 in British imports and $4,532,000 in exports.

District Attorney Jerome of New York says that he has begun a crusade against poolrooms in that city and intends to close all of them.

The Kansas Senate, sitting as a committee of the whole, has recommended for passage the bill providing for the establishment of a State oil refinery at a cost of $410,000.

H. L. Wilson, for some time Minister to Chile, is, at his own request, to be transferred and probably will be given a European mission. His successor has not been appointed.

Several Panama canal employes have resigned on account of the alleged insufficiency of the salaries. Some engineers resigned, but they were immediately engaged by the Panama Government for supervising the construction of national railroads.

Attorney-General Moody has issued a letter of instruction to all United States Attorneys requiring a strict enforcement of the safety appliance laws enacted for the protection of the traveling public, as well as for the protection of employes of railroads.

A telegram received from Buenos Ayres reports that the sealing schooner E. B. Marvin of Victoria, B. C., has arrived there with 1600 sealskins, taken off the South American coast. She left Halifax in September. The skins will be shipped to the London market from Buenos Ayres.

Shanghai, China, is crowded with refugees from Port Arthur. They are most orderly, and nearly all of them have plenty of money. Many are compelled to sleep in the streets, but an effort is being made to provide shelter for them, pending arrangements for steamers to take them to Russia.

Sir Henry A. Blake, Governor of Ceylon, has announced at a meeting of the Asiatic Society, according to a London Times dispatch from Colombo, Ceylon, that Singalese medical books of the sixth century described sixty-seven varieties of mosquitos and 424 kinds of malaria fever caused by mosquitos.

The President has sent a message to Congress the purport of which is that provision be made for the appointment of a board of surveys to superintend the national surveys and explorations to be made in the Philippine islands. He stated that it was expected that these surveys should be done at the expense of the National Government.

The London Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Constantinople reports tha, owing to the Sultan's decision to borrow money from a German group of financiers for rearming of the Turkish artillery, M. Constans, the French Embassador, has delivered an ultimatum demanding the instant satisfaction of the various outstanding French claims, failing which he will consult his Government.

William Smith, aged 24, an orange picker, who went into an orange refrigerator car at Pomona, Cal., on February 1st to take shelter from the rain and fell asleep and was locked in, was liberated when the car reached its consignee at Kansas City. He had lived a week on oranges. He was thinly clad and the weather East being very cold his ill shod feet were frozen soon after he left the car. Smith is now in the City Hospital.

The Weather Bureau has issued a report announcing that the weather in the Hawaiian islands has been so abnormally cool since the first of the year as to retard the growth of young cane and check the ripening of pineapples and vegetables. The older cane, however, has been benefited by the dry weather. Pastures and stock generally are in poor condition and streams are low, the water shortage seriously interfering with the cane grinding.

Ten thousand pounds of dynamite stored underground in a magazine at the eighth level of No. 3 shaft of the North Kearsarge branch of the Osceola Consolidated mine at Calumet, Mich., exploded, killing several men and injuring many others. The force of the explosion was felt for miles around, and men working in other portions of the mine some miles from the explosion were knocked down. The cause of the disaster is shrouded in mystery.

Luke E. Wright of Tennessee is the first American citizen to bear the title of Governor-General in the Philippine islands, the Philippine bill signed by the President last week authorizing the change of title from the former one, Civil Governor of the Philippines. Secretary Taft sent the following cablegram to the new Governor-General: "I salute and congratulate the first American Governor-General of the Philippine islands, and wish for him the same success which has attended his administration as Civil Governor."

"The Spartans and Medes and Persians, who put their imbecile children to death as soon as born, were wiser than we," Mrs. Margaret Forwerg told the Social Economies Club in Chicago in a general discussion of penitentiaries, reformatories and insane asylums. "Brutal as it may seem, such an attitude is necessary for the greatest good to the greatest number," she continued. "Society would profit if the insane and hopelessly deformed were put to a swift, painless and legal death. In that respect some old pagan civilizations were in advance of our own. Those who are hopeless should be done away with under legal sanction."

Frank D. Comerford, a member of the Illinois Legislature, has been expelled as a member of that body and his name stricken from the rolls of the House of Assembly. His expulsion was the climax of a series of sensational charges of corruption and attempted bribery made by Comerford against members of the Illinois Legislature in a lecture before a law college in Chicago which were investigated by a special committee of the House appointed for that purpose, which found, after a protracted sitting and listening to a great mass of testimony, that the charges brought by Comerford were utterly unfounded. His expulsion followed.

King Acts upon Californian's Suggestion.

Rome.—David Lubin of Sacramento, Cal., in a recent audience with King Victor Emmanuel, suggested the organization of an international bureau of agriculture. The King sent a letter to Premier Giolitti under date of January 24th, outlining and heartily approving Lubin's suggestion, which the King said was placed before him with an enthusiasm "born of sincere conviction." The King requested Signor Giolitti to sound the foreign governments and secure their views. Signor Giolitti sent a long letter to the Italian representatives in foreign countries, outlining the advantages accruing to the agricultural classes of the world as the result of such an arrangement, and requesting them to place the matter before the governments to which they are accredited with the view of securing their consent to send delegates to a convention at Rome in May for the purpose of formulating the necessary plans.

Denver Youth Finds Fortune.

Denver.—Another name is to be added to Colorado's roll of millionaires, and this time a Denver boy is the pet of fortune. Nicholas Darcy has uncovered rich ore in the Denver claim at Bullfrog, near Goldfield, Nevada. Darcy made the strike on February 2d, and it is alleged to be the greatest strike ever made in Nevada. The claim adjoins the Montana Bullfrog. Darcy was among the first to reach Goldfield and one of four persons who located the Denver claim. It is reported that $1,000,000 had been offered for the claim.

Flames Destroy Famous Hotel.

Mobile, Ala.—Losses estimated at more than $250,000 have been caused by a fire that left the famous Battle House a ruin and destroyed adjoining buildings. One person was killed and several seriously injured in the fire.

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents In Various Parts of the West.

Mrs. Mel Connor of Covelo last week gave birth to her seventeenth child, a son. Mrs. Connor is 42 years old. All the children are living.

Smith H. Woolley, assayer in charge of the United States Mint at Boise City, Idaho, has been removed. It is charged that irregularities have been discovered in Mr. Woolley's accounts.

John Leary, one of the oldest Seattle, Wash., pioneers, died suddenly at Riverside, Cal., where he had gone in search of health. It is estimated that he left an estate of nearly $2,000,000.

The Interior Department has temporarily withdrawn from all forms of disposal 345,600 acres in the Carson City, Nev., land district on account of the Truckee-Carson irrigation project.

The Pioneer saloon at Fairbanks, Alaska, was held up by a lone robber on December 19th and robbed of $500. The citizens of Fairbanks have subscribed $2000 as a reward for the capture of the lone robber.

The City Council of Boulder Creek has passed an ordinance closing all saloons at midnight, prohibiting all games of chance and forbidding the use of slot machines. The ordinance goes into effect February 20th.

Mrs. Thomas Ehrhart committed suicide near Chehalis, Wash., while suffering from melancholia. The woman saturated her clothing with kerosene, and, deliberately setting fire to it, burned to death before aid could reach her.

Burglars cracked the safe in the Bank of Lebanon, Oregon, and got away with almost $9000, all the money there was in the bank. They bored through the main safe, and then blew open the inner safe with dynamite. The robbers escaped.

The two-year-old son of Emelio Demilli of Loyalton, Cal., while playing in a field, fell into a shallow pool of water and was drowned. His father saw the accident, but thought nothing serious had happened and made no effort to aid the child until too late to save its life.

A shipment of fifty-five tons of sand from the Yuba river has been made to Honolulu, where it will be used for filtering and refining cane sugar on the great plantations. This is the second shipment of the kind recently made. Yuba river sand is said to be the best found anywhere for this purpose.

Justice Michael Foley, one of the pioneers of this State, died last week on his ranch near Sacramento. He was a native of County Cork, Ireland, and 85 years of age. He was an odd character, one of his boasts being that he had never boarded a railroad train in his life, although many trains ran daily within a short distance of his farm.

George, the twelve-year-old son of J. M. Wilke, living about two miles southeast of Lodi, met a horrible death last week. He was leading a cow home, and had tied the rope about his body. The animal took fright, and running about among the trees of the orchard, dashed the boy to death, every bone in his body being broken.

Owing to the adoption of public scales, Collector of Customs Fred S. Stratton of San Francisco has been instructed by the Treasury Department to lessen the force of weighers and laborers now no longer needed. Six assistant weighers and seventeen laborers are to be discharged by this order, but what the Collector will do in the matter is not known.

County Attorney Lacroix of Lewis and Clarke county, Montana, has ordered Sheriff Scharrenbroich to stop all forms of gambling in Helena. The Sheriff complied with the order and gambling-houses are at least temporarily closed in Montana's capital. There is a bill before the Legislature licensing gambling, and the Good Government League is fighting it so determinedly that the closing down of the game resulted. Many believe the order is only temporary to distract public attention from violations of the law.

John Morgan and Carl Wilson, the Pasadena hotel bellboys who robbed Mrs. William Edey, a guest at the Maryland Hotel, of $20,000 worth of jewelry, entered pleas of guilty in the Superior Court to the charge of burglary and each was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State penitentiary. The stolen jewelry was recovered shortly after their arrest.

With the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition but a few months ahead, the city of Portland is becoming the haven of a gang of crooks, highwaymen and other undesirable persons. Hold-ups, robberies and petty crimes are becoming frequent. Chief of Police Hunt, fully aware of the situation, openly advises citizens to arm themselves and to fortify their homes.

A big delegation of British Columbia lumbermen, boards of trade and manufacturers have asked the Canadian Government to place a duty on American lumber, to enable British Columbia millmen to secure the big markets in Manitoba and the Northwest. Premier Laurier said it was the intention to revise the tariff, and that as soon as the Finance Minister reaches Ottawa the question will be immediately dealt with.

Saloon-keepers of Los Angeles must keep women out of their places of business if they desire to retain their licenses. The Board of Police Commissioners issued a blanket order in which it is announced that the presence of women in a saloon shall be considered sufficient reason for the revocation of the license. The order will cause the closing of back rooms and booths in numerous drinking houses. The order was prompted by numerous robberies which have been committed in saloons by women.

At Portland, Or., heirs of Amanda W. Reed have filed a contest against her will, which devises over $1,000,000 to trustees to found an institute of learning in that city, to be known as the Reed Institute in memory of her husband, Simon G. Reed. Mrs. Reed died in Pasadena, Cal., of which place she was a resident. She owns property in Pasadena valued at $160,000. The contestants base their petition on a California statute which prevents the devising of more than one-third of an estate to benevolent or charitable purposes when the testator leaves legal heirs. The contestants reside in Quincy, Mass., Pasadena, Cal., and in Portland.

Increase in Building Operations.

Chicago.—The Construction News says: Building in the principal cities for January shows a remarkable increase compared with the corresponding month a year ago. In twenty-seven of the leading cities permits were taken out for the construction of 5187 buildings, involving a total cost of $24,964,651, against 4317 buildings involving a total of $13,575,418 for the same month a year ago, an increase of 83 per cent. Nineteen out of the twenty-seven cities show increases varying from 21 to 887 per cent. New York shows an increase of 299 per cent. Louisville's increase is the enormous percentage of 887, Indianapolis 528, Pittsburg 304, Cleveland 189, Allegheny 159, San Francisco 107.

No Bookmaking in Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The House has unanimously passed the committee's substitute bill to repeal the breeders' law and enact, in lieu thereof, a statute to prohibit, unconditionally, bets on horse races. This assures the passage in the House of the proposed anti-pool-selling law. The race track men seem to have lain down completely, so far as the lower branch of the Assembly is concerned, but the real fight will undoubtedly come in the Senate, where the race-track interests claim a majority of one in opposition to the repeal of that part of the law which licenses pool selling within an inclosure.

Luther Burbank Made Life Member.

Santa Rosa.—Luther Burbank, the well-known scientist of this city, is having additional honors showered upon him. At their last meeting the California Academy of Science voted to make him a life member in recognition of his great research and usefulness in scientific fields.

Ninety-four Persons Drowned.

London.—A dispatch from Kobe, Japan, to the Express reports that the small steamer Natorigaw collided with the harbor works at Osaka on Sunday and sank and that ninety-four persons were drowned.

COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits.....July 1 to Feb. 1
Rail.....October 15 to Nov. 16
Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited.
Deer.....August 1 to October 1
Trout.....April 1 to November 1
Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.

The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.

The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of $25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover October 15 to February 15.
Mountain Quail and Grouse...Sept. 1 to Feb. 15
Doves.....July 1 to Feb. 15
Tree Squirrel.....Aug. 1 to Oct. 1
Male Deer.....July 15 to Nov. 1
Pheasant and Meadow Lark killing prohibited
Trout.....April 1 to Nov. 1
Steelhead (in tidewater) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 16
Striped Bass.....Three-pound
Black Bass.....July 1 to Jan. 1
Salmon.....Oct. 16 to Sept. 10
Lobster or Crawfish.....Aug. 15 to April 1
Shrimp.....Sept. 1 to May 1
Crabs 6 inches across back...Oct. 31 to Sept. 1
Sturgeon and Female Crab.....Prohibited
Abalone.....Less than 15 inches round

Polygamy Punishable in Idaho.

Boise, Idaho.—The House has passed the tw Senate bills known as the purity or Mormon measures. One is a bill against polygamy, making it punishable by fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary. The other is aimed at adultery. It carries a minimum punishment of $100, with a maximum running up to a year in jail or three years in the penitentiary. There is a good deal of sentiment in favor of an illegal cohabitation measure to round out legislation on the subject, since it is claimed a polygamy law cannot be enforced because of the difficulty in proving the marriage.

American Horses for Japan.

Seattle, Wash.—John G. Guyton of Missouri has contracted with the Japanese Government to furnish 1000 horses to be used in the Mikado's army. Mr. Guyton is in Seattle making arrangements for the handling of the animals in that city. As soon as he can return to Missouri he will start the first train of twenty cars north.

Seven Argentine Ships for Russia.

Paris.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris persists in the statement that seven Argenine ships of war have arrived in Mozambique waters, which lie beween the island of Madagascar and the coast of Africa, and that they are to join Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet. He persists in the statement, although the French Admiralty denies its truth.

Fire Destroys a Skyscraper.

Seattle.—Fire destroyed the eight-story building of the Schwabacher Hardware Company at Jackson street and First avenue. The entire building was gutted and the walls partially destroyed. The officers of the company estimate the loss at $400,000, covered by insurance. The firm will immediately rebuild.

good news

We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

People who are in the swim are not going against the tide.

The Santa Claus fires were comparatively few. Evidently Santa is not too old to learn.

Cotton planters are about convinced that the bear weevil is a greater pest than the boll weevil.

The movement for clean money means an alarming reduction in the per capita of circulation.

Let us sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." To oblige Sir Howard Vincent please omit the third stanza.

If the meddlesome courts continue to interfere they will utterly ruin whitecapping as a gentlemen's pastime.

Dr. Lyman Abbott may be a good man, and doubtless he is, but he doesn't weigh anywhere near 300 pounds.

Concerning the "secret of old age," it isn't a secret any longer. The people have been told "How to Live a Hundred Years."

King Peter of Servia is busy destroying the freedom of the press in that country. It will probably not take him long.

If the "Star Spangled Banner" doesn't suit the British members of parliament maybe they would consent to let Poet Laureate Austin dash off a few lines for Uncle Sam to sing.

As it has been decided by a Pennsylvania judge that the hen is not an animal, the hour seems to have arrived for the organization of a society for the prevention of cruelty to hens.

If any of our leaders have lent $5,000,000 on notes signed "Andrew Carnegie," we advise them to communicate with the ironmaster at once, as the signatures may have been forged.

President Harper's assertion that not enough young men are entering the ministry will be disputed by many of the older ministers. Their experience leads them to think there are not enough congregations.

Sir Howard Vincent wants the people of the United States to cut out part of "The Star-Spangled Banner" because it is uncomplimentary to the English. Sir Howard probably forgets that "The Star-Spangled Banner" would never have been written if the English had not gone to the trouble of furnishing the inspiration.

Your old friend Aguinaldo, who used to raise something quite different, is now engaged in raising hemp, rice and potatoes on a little plantation near Manila. Whether Aguinaldo has gone to farming because he needs the money or because he wants to lay a new foundation for a poltical career is a question remaining to be answered.

Charity is symbolically represented in the figure of a benevolent man giving alms to the beggar who clutches at his skirts. Scientific charity approves the spirit of the picture, but not the scene it presents. Recently the secretary of the London Mendicity Society, Sir Eric Buchanan, said that he had never known a deserving case of street-begging.

Freshmen, even in their own country and State, seldom receive from other members of their college so cordial a welcome as has been accorded to the "Rhodes Scholars" by Oxford upper classmen. The undergraduate weekly has this to say of the newcomers: "They are likely to prove a most healthful cure for the blase indifference which appears with ever-increasing frequency in the Oxford college captains. All branches speak of the enthusiasm with which the Rhodes Scholars are supporting every college interest. They contrast sharply with the apathy of many English freshmen."

Italians are industrious and thrifty and are as a rule excellent farmers, market gardeners and tradesmen. In the parts of the South where the Italians have settled they have achieved a decided success as truck growers and in other employments, and their condition in comparison with many of their compatriots who have remained in the great cities as day laborers under the guidance of the exacting padrones is striking. If this work can be done on a large scale for all classes and races of immigrants the gain for the country will be tremendous. The congestion in the cities will be relieved, the slums curtailed, many burdens lifted from the charities, the criminal class reduced and the jail population diminished.

The war between Russia and Japan has taught many lessons in warfare, both at sea and on land. On the land it is not unlikely that the most important instruction will be in the art of sanitation. On the sea there has been the most decisive test of modern naval architecture. This test seems to have established the superiority of the battleship over other classes of war vessels, and of big guns on such ships over smaller guns, known as the secondary battery. At the first naval battle in the present war the great guns on the Japanese battleships put the Russian ships to flight before they had approached each other closer than four miles—a distance too great for the six and eight inch guns to be effective. That the Japanese could strike their adversaries at that great distance was an achievement in markmanship which has never been excelled. Against such markmanship and such guns vessels of the cruiser class carrying smaller guns would stand no chance. The battleship with its thirteen-inch guns manned by expert marksmen, could send a cruiser to the bottom before the latter could get within fighting distance.

The people who do not make it clearly known that they desire a greater degree of liberty, do not get it in Russia or in any other country. If it had not been for the appeals of zemstvos and town councils the Czar would not have been moved to take the measures which he says in his ukase are needed to strengthen civic and public life. The men who made the appeals can bear with equanimity the Czar's condemnation of their activity when they contemplate the results of their agitation. Although ordered peremptorily to refrain from further agitation, they may not obey. The Czar promises an extension of local self-government. That is the primary education in government which the Russians greatly need. The men who have learned to manage the local affairs of a municipality or a province are likely to be competent to take part in legislating for an empire. It is promised that the administrative authorities shall use their discretionary powers only "where the actual safety of the State is threatened." The administrative authorities remain the judges as to whether the safety of the State is threatened. It will be in their power to arrest men arbitrarily and hold them in prison indefinitely without trial. But the language of the Czar is in the nature of an assurance that not so many persons will be arrested and imprisoned because they are suspected of political offenses. There is a promise of the removal of "unnecessary" restrictions on the freedom of the press and of a revision of the laws dealing with the rights of all persons who do not belong to the Orthodox church. The Czar says also that "steps should be taken to assure independence of the courts." When such steps are taken and the judges when once appointed hold office during life or good behavior and are independent of the autocracy, Russians will have gained a degree of personal security they do not have now. The conclusion which many will draw from a perusal of the Czar's ukase is that he is granting little to his subjects; that some of the concessions he does make are accompanied by limitations and qualifications which make them of little value, and that the Russian government remains about as autocratic as ever. Nevertheless the reactionaries in Russia are displeased because the Czar has done so much. They would rather that he had negatived every prayer for reform, and had proclaimed that improvement is impossible. On the other hand, the liberals, though thankful for what they have been promised and seeing in it a promise of brighter days for Russia, are disappointed because some of the reforms they begged for have been ignored. It may appear to some that the policy of the Czar has been a vacillating one—that he has leaned first to this side and then to that, and hence it is that he has been unable to satisfy either liberals or reactionaries. A more reasonable view of the situation is that he is feeling his way and seeking to strike a middle path between those who ask for more than it may be wise to grant at once and those who would concede nothing. Autocratic government in Russia cannot endure forever, but it cannot be suddenly ended without bloodshed. A gradual peaceful transition to a constitutional government is what is most to be desired, and that may be the end the Czar has in view. He may be of the opinion that small concessions gradually made will lower the rising tide of discontent, while if he were to lower the dam too much by making too many concessions the pent up waters would rush out so madly as to sweep everything away.

Dynamo Run by a Windmill.

At Aikoo, in Denmark, a dynamo has been connected to a wind motor and 450 incandescent lamps run very effectively. Difficulties as to the steadiness of such power have been overcome by an ingenious American farmer in Kansas, who has installed a water motor or turbine, run from the tank of his large windmill and connected to a dynamo, thus obtaining lights for his residence and buildings. Wind motors and dynamos were carried on a recent Polar expedition for the same purpose.

Could Do Her Part.

"Bridget," said the mistress, reprovingly, "this is absolutely the worst pie I ever tried to eat. You told me you could bake as good pies as any cook in the city."

The new kitchen girl placed her arms akimbo and faced her mistress defiantly.

"So I can, mim," she said. "So I can. But all the leddies I iver wurruked fur mixed the pies thimsilves befure I baked 'em, mim!"

A Subtle Distinction.

"Did the critics like your performance of Hamlet?"

"The critics," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes, "liked it. But a large number of persons who assume to be critics did not."—Washington Star.

Phonographs, like some people, are shy of originality.

LONDON'S POLICE FORCE.

Men Are Poorly Paid, but They Get Splendid Results.

Consul General Evans prints in the Consular Reports, says the New York World, some astonishing facts about the London police force in 1903.

The metropolitan district extends over a radius of fifteen miles from Charing Cross (exclusive of the old city of London, which is about one mile square), and embraces 688.31 square miles. The number of police available was twenty-five superintendents, 474 inspectors, 1,886 sergeants and 12,225 constables (paralmen); total, 14,620. The pay of the force amounts to $7,110,638.

That is an average of only $487 per year a man on all grades. Probationers get $3.84 a week, patrolmen $5.48 a week, rising to $7.79.

But these ill-paid men "get results."

The number of persons arrested in 1903 was 124,554, of whom 3,322 were convicted by the law courts and 98,583 by magistrates. There were 684 cases of acquittal, bills ignored by sessions, etc., and 21,887 were discharged by magistrates. Only one arrested prisoner in five escaped unpunished.

Most remarkable of all is the murder record. In 1903 only seventeen murders were committed, as compared with twenty in 1902. Nine persons were arrested in eight of these cases; in the remaining nine the murderers committed suicide. The number of cases of manslaughter was twenty-two.

The way London policemen handle traffic is a wonder. Yet they cannot even arrest a disobedient driver. Says Mr. Evans: "When it is necessary to discipline any one of the thousands of licensed omnibus drivers or conductors, hansom or hackney drivers, or others, they are notified to appear at court. They appear, otherwise the license may be withdrawn, and if once withdrawn it is hard to get another. It is to the interest of the London policeman to do his duty, his whole duty, courteously, kindly, but firmly. In this the courts sustain the force. The result is a splendid street discipline, with far-reaching effects in the way of respect for the law."

JAPANESE WOMEN LABORERS ON TOKIO'S ELEVATED RAILWAY.

JAP WOMEN LABORERS.

The picture represents a scene which is by no means uncommon in Japanese cities. During the construction of the elevated railway at Tokio a great number of women were employed in carrying bricks and mortar to the masons on the walls. The women themselves did not look upon the service as either degrading or extra laborious, and there were more applicants for the work than could be taken. It has probably never occurred to the Japanese woman of the poorer classes that she is in any way less capable of doing heavy work than is her husband of performing the duties of housemaid, which is also the custom in that remarkable land. There is no physical inequality of the sexes in the island empire.

JUDGE DEFIES THE LAW.

Sir William Granthan, judge of the King's Bench Division in London, is occupying the curious position of a dispenser of justice who is defying the law. Sir William, as the squire of Barcombe, Lewes, wants to build some new cottages of his own design. The Chailey rural district council rejected his plans, so he introduced to the president of the local government board a deputation of about 100 rural landowners to complain of the 'hardships, difficulties and impossibilities" of complying with the rural district laws by which a landowner, whether he possesses one acre or 1,000, cannot put up a brick on his estate without the consent of the rural district council. He holds that it was never intended that the absolute powers wielded by these councils should be exercised by the class of men (ten farmers, two retired tradesmen, a retired timber merchant and two clergymen) of which this council is composed. The day after the deputation had got its answer Sir William's bricklayer and three laborers started work on the cottages.

SIR GRANTHAM.

A Chilly Proposition.

The man who's wrapped up in himself,
Whether he's young or old,
Must find his wraps of little help,
Because he's always cold.
—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

What a different world this would be if the rule could be reversed, and rich kin hunt for poor kin in order to help them.

WOMEN AND FASHION

Men Will Marry a Laugh.

Girls spend considerable time trying to find out how to be popular. It is natural that a girl should seek approval and admiration. Her popularity means a good time, boxes of candy, theaters, dances, flowers, everything that the hearts of the young delight in.

The girl that is popular is the girl who laughs. Not the girl that simpers and puckers or giggles, but the girl that laughs and means it. The girl that laughs can have candy and flowers and theaters every day in the week.

Men flock about her. They adore her. She laughs herself straight into the hearts of beaux and admirers and straight into all the good times that a girl can dream of.

She laughs, but she is careful when she laughs. She laughs with her beaux, but never at them. She laughs at what they say when they say it, but never afterward. She laughs at their jokes, but never about them. She never laughs at anyone's blunders or misfortunes.

She laughs when the beaux give her flowers, she laughs when they give her candy, she laughs when they take her to the theater. Why shouldn't she? Her laugh is her fortune. Above all, the girl who knows how to laugh knows when to laugh and never laughs when she should be silent.

She merely goes through life with her laugh ready and into many dark corners does she flash its cheer. Many a heart she makes glad just by passing. Many a burden she lightens by the music of her voice.

Women forget to worry when they hear the cheerful girl's laugh. Old men are warmed at the sound of it. Young men listen and follow it, pay court to it, marry it. For it is the laugh that keeps the heart young, the laugh that keeps the face bright.

What man wants a wife that cannot laugh? And the boy following the laugh is looking for a wife. He may not know it, but he is. And he will find her when he finds that cheerful, wholesome, honest, wholesouled, healthy laugh.—Kansas City World.

Pleasant Meal Times.

Many people must have been struck by the utter absence of interesting conversation that is so marked a feature of modern meals. In the olden days all the wit and brightness of the day seemed to be focussed into the breakfast and dinner hours, and nearly all the celebrated stories of brilliant repartee that have come down to us were delivered during a meal. But nowadays people talk over their worries and bothers at the table, look out trains and read papers during breakfast, and if they have got anything disagreeable to say to another member of the family, very often choose a meal time in which to say it.

Somebody once suggested that children should be trained to be bright and cheerful during meals, just as much as they are trained to eat properly, for the one habit, like the other, would cling to them when they grow up and make them much sought after companions.

Worry is very bad for the digestion, and so is another fashion of seeing how fast you can get through your breakfast or lunch; certainly both things react upon one's neighbor's enjoyment of the hours that should bring relaxation and good humor.—Home Monthly.

Skirt of Checked Suiting.

Here is a skirt of checked suiting in green and blue with heavy embroidered dot. The skirt is full, finely plaited at the waist, with wide box plait in front. A wide band of velvet simulates a tunic, and is joined by shaped tabs to the front plait; another fold of the velvet of equal width borders the skirt. Suitable for mohair.

About Politeness.

The reason that the French people enjoy the well-earned reputation of being the politest people in the world is because la politesse, or good breeding, is an accomplishment they always acquire at home and in childhood. A Frenchman, his wife, and a couple of children will observe all the most exquisite social amenities in the privacy of their own vine and fig tree, and the family life presents all the social advantages they require. A French boy of even the humblest parentage does not wait to go out in the world to learn how to offer a woman a chair, give an elderly gentleman his arm, invite you to dine, or discover the topics of conversation that engage your interest. He has lived from his babyhood in an atmosphere of family deference and cheerfully unselfish consideration, and he is charmingly polite by precept and example wherever he may find himself.

Bracelets have returned on a wave of popularity.

Broadtail is as popular as anything so expensive can be.

Flat, turndown collars finish most of the fur cloaks and coats.

There are big fluffy muffs of marabout to match the pretty boas.

Persian trimming is largely used for vests and gown decorations.

Even the debutante indulges in satin, so soft and light has that fabric become.

The smartest model of a tailored coat is a tight-fitting affair, 36 to 50 inches long, perfect in adjustment and finish.

Buttons cannot be too big and fancy, even the fur coats fastening with most ornate jeweled disks.

Plain rich velvet, ornamented with lace, is the most attractive expression of the winter modes yet heralded.

Turbans with entire crowns of silk blossoms and brims of fur are a beauteous anomaly of this riotous year.

Such a smart skating rig is made of white corduroy, trimmed with sable and worn with sable toque and muff.

When a woman must wear a stiff collar one of embroidered linen turned over a smartly tied black bow is the best.

For the blue and green gown there are petticoats of blue mohair with accordion-plaited flounce in the two shades.

Some of the tricorne hats whereof the tops are beaver are simply smooth black velvet on the under side of the rolling brim.

The new kid gloves for business wear come lined with bright plaids in silk and wool and afford an excellent substitute for a muff.

Beauty's Downfall.

A warning note is struck by a lady, who has both medical and literary skill, against the reckless disregard of those laws which make for beauty. We Americans are growing plainer, she avers, simply because we allow even our children to be affected by the stress and strain of modern life. The smartness, the ability to look after themselves and the athleticism of the women and children of the present time spell physical ruin. Beauty is rarely seen nowadays in its unadorned style. Lovely women are artificial products, and really lovely children are as scarce as auks' eggs. The reason is that our expressions have grown anxious, eager, cold, our limbs and members are strained out of shape by over-exercise and our complexions and hair are starved for lack of nerve force. The exquisite complexions, luxuriant locks, delicate features and clear, innocent-looking eyes that one associates with beauty are so seldom seen as to be quite remarkable when they are, and we are threatened with a still further decrease of these elements of good looks unless we bring back our gifts to the plain and primitive style of upbringing, which perhaps after all is the best for them. The "larger life" certainly has its drawbacks.

A Well-Bred Woman.

Rarely wears elaborate or startling costumes on the street.

Never leaves her house before putting on her gloves.

Never dresses too elaborately when receiving guests in her own house.

If she wears a train practices holding up her skirt in front of a glass before going out.

Never attempts to be the most handsomely gowned at an entertainment, or if she does, takes care to be unostentatious both in manners and dress.

Is always the same in her manner toward other people and never by any means allows herself to show by glance or speech her dislike of any one else.

What Pleases a Man.

Generally speaking, a man likes to be told he is handsome, whether he is or not. He likes to be told he has small feet. This is a tip for wives. There is more virtue in a pair of tight shoes in keeping a man at home in the evenings than in all the Ten Commandments. It pleases a man to be asked for advice. You don't need to take it. Most men have advice to give away, and they are always willing to bestow it on woman gratis. It pleases a man for a woman to depend on him. This is the reason why many foolish girls could get two husbands apiece, while strong-minded women remain old maids.

EVENING TOILETTES.

1. Simple frock of white satin, trimmed with real lace and festoons of chiffon roses.
2. Debutante costume of white chiffon.
3. White net, spangled with gold and having as decoration an applied design in black ostrich tips. Black jet shoulder straps and golden tissue girdle.
4. Dinner gown of green silk, with diamond design in velvet and corded silk.

At a small dinner or tea the conversation should be general, it would be bad form to devote one's self to the next neighbor exclusively.

When a gentleman asks a mutual friend to introduce him to a lady it is customary to ask her permission before the request is granted.

When visiting you should ask permission of your hostess to have your friends call. If strangers to her they should invariably be introduced.

At a dinner it is not necessary to wait until all have been served, it is perfectly proper to begin eating as soon as two or three have been served.

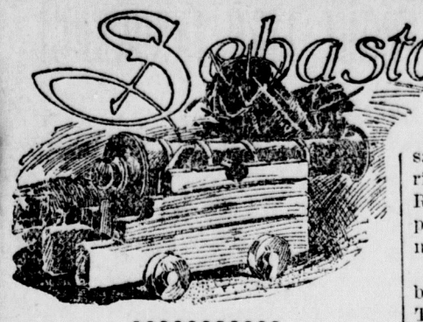
A bride selects her bridesmaids from among her most intimate friends, if the bridegroom has a sister she is usually asked to be maid of honor.

When giving a house party the period of the visit should be definitely stated in the invitation, this will prevent any confusion or misunderstanding.

New Fruit Mixtures.

Grapes divested of skins and stones and mixed with pineapple frappe is one of the latest combinations. Only two kinds of fruit are allowable in a salad, according to certain cooks. Sliced oranges and bananas, oranges and apples and pears, without other accompaniment than a dash of flavoring, are among the favorite blends.

Sebastopol & Port Arthur



The siege of Port Arthur has been compared, in nearly every cable dispatch that came from London, to the siege of Sebastopol. There is, however, no close analogy between the two.

At Sebastopol the siege began Oct. 17, 1854, with an assault which was repulsed. During the winter that followed the Russians were as often the attacking party as the English and French. The besieging force was so depleted by losses in battle and by sickness that Lord Raglan regarded the investment as a quasi siege. Russian sorties were frequent, and although they were repulsed they exhausted the besiegers.

The grand assault of the allies on Malakhov tower and the Redan, June 18, 1855, failed. The sorties of the Russians two months later was repulsed. The English assault on the Redan Sept. 8, 1855, failed. On the same day, however, the French carried the Malakhov and that night the Russians retired from South Sebastopol to the north forts, where they remained to the end of the war.

The original besieging force at Sebastopol was 65,000 men, with 80 guns. The Russian army in the fortifications was 50,000 strong, with the way for reenforcement and supplies open. The theater of the Crimean war was limited mainly to the vicinity of Sebastopol, and the besiegers were more sorely pressed by the privations of war than the besieged. Of the English army 3,500 were killed or fatally wounded in battle; 4,244 died of cholera; 16,000 died of other diseases, and 2,873 were disabled. The French lost in the campaign 63,500 men, and the Turks as many. The war cost England $205,000,000, and the majority of the English people regarded the capture of Sebastopol as a barren victory.

The opening of the Port Arthur campaign was not unlike the opening of the Sebastopol campaign. The Alma of Port Arthur was Kin Chow. After the battle of Alma in 1854 the Russians went at once to Sebastopol, blocking the entrance to the harbor. After Kin Chow the Russians retired slowly toward Port Arthur, but exerted themselves to keep the harbor open. At Sebastopol the Russians kept the line of retreat open to the last; at Port Arthur the line of retreat and supply from the land side was cut off at once.

At Sebastopol the besieging army was not strong enough to make a complete investment and for a part of the time was so weak as to be on the defensive. At Port Arthur the besieging army outnumbered the besieged army almost four to one. At Sebastopol the allies had 80 heavy guns of the old type. At Port Arthur the Japanese had hundreds of the heaviest and finest of modern guns.

At Sebastopol the allied army was soon worn to a shadow by arduous duty, exposure, and pestilence. At Port Arthur the Japanese army was fresh, well disciplined, well equipped, and is heartily supported by an aggressive and energetic government. Port Arthur was undoubtedly stronger than was Sebastopol, it was fairly well provisioned and with an army well organized for defense, but never before was any fortress attacked by such an overwhelming force as the Japanese hurled against the Russian stronghold.

THE LISTENER.

When night's last hour with languid feet delays,
If one rapt soul but listens at morn's gate
To mark the silence waking into praise,
He hears the low wind softly circulate,
The dew-lade, perfumed airs, regenerate.

Then, as the dawn reveals her brightening face,
And sweet acclaim greets her from earth and sky,
If man is there the varied tones to trace
Of rarest bird-songs that in homage vie,
His listening ear completes the harmony.

Earth is an altar, nature is the priest;
The matins and the vespers all may hear;
But, when the chant and the canticles have ceased,
The listener only notes that some draw near
Alone, and heeds the sigh, and marks the tear.

The low-breathed answer captivates the heart;
Love's whispered words the soul's recesses reach;
The zephyr's sighs o'er grass-grown graves impart
A peace far deeper than the sophists teach,
More tender than the trembling aspen's speech.

He hears the deathless echoes of the past
Who heeds the subtle whispers of today;
And not in vain beside his path are cast
Earth's bloom, and wreckage of time's billowed spray,
Where life, and love, and death contend alway.

—New York Home Journal.

BACHELOR FREEDOM

GISTER had always declared that a man was foolish to marry. He gave the usual selfish bachelor reasons—namely, that a man who married sacrificed his comfort, resigned his independence, increased his responsibilities and took long chances on unhappiness into the bargain. His observation had convinced him that nine men out of ten who married were unhappy. "They put the best face on it that they can, of course," he said to Mrs. Nistrin early in their acquaintance. "Some men I know pretend to like it. I have had them come crowing over me, even."

Mrs. Nistrin laughed. Mrs. Nistrin was a widow and a very clever and entertaining woman. Gister used rather to enjoy the evenings he spent at her house.

"What could I gain by marrying?" continued Gister, addressing the widow. "I have my apartments, where I am not disturbed by any of the usual domestic nuisances. A child would not be allowed in the building for any consideration on earth. My housekeeper puts everything in order for me while I am downtown—sees to my linen, does what necessary mending there is to do, and my man attends to the rest. If I want to dine at home I make my selection from the cafe menu and have it sent up on a dumbwaiter in my own service, and Sigmund serves it. If I want to dine out I have my choice of no fewer than eight decent places in this city. I have comfort. I have peace."

"What a fortunate man you are!" said Mrs. Nistrin.

"Don't you think that I would show very doubtful judgment to change this for the joys of matrimony?"

"I think you would be very foolish, indeed," said Mrs. Nistrin.

"Not that I am insensible to the charms of your fascinating sex," continued Gister. "I think I show that best by remaining single. If I were married I might be denied the inestimable privilege of calling upon you, for instance—my wife might not like it."

"That's true," murmured Mrs. Nistrin, "she might not."

"Then wouldn't I be an idiot to want to marry?"

"Between you and me," said the widow, "I think you would."

* * * * * * *

Last winter Mrs. Nistrin decided that she would close her house and go to California. She gave a very gay little dinner party before she went, which Gister attended. He observed to one of the men that it was almost a pity Mrs. Nistrin was going away. She would be a distinct loss.

Three weeks later Gister happened to be in California—on business. Of course it was only decency to call upon Mrs. Nistrin while he was there. She was greatly surprised to see him, but not displeased—if Gister could judge. She was dressed most becomingly, Gister noticed, in something pink.

He did not tell her that business had brought him. On consideration, that sounded rather shopworn. He said: "It seemed dull and cold in Chicago—after you left."

"I heard the weather had been rather disagreeable," she said, with a queer look.

"I decided to come on a sudden," he said.

"That's the beauty of bachelor freedom," said the widow. "Now, if you had been married—"

"I should have stayed at home and thought myself lucky," he said. "I don't think we had a full grasp of that subject. I was inclined to alter my views—in fact, I have altered them."

"Well," said Mrs. Nistrin, "there is something to be said on both sides, of course. I think that one great source of domestic unhappiness is the failure on the part of married people to realize that, whatever concessions are made, there must be only one real head to the family—only one decisive voice. The man usually thinks that voice should be his. The woman nowadays fails to realize this as perhaps she should."

"You've hit it exactly," said Gister.

* * * * * * *

"I'm one of those women," said Mrs. Nistrin. "I'm used to having my way, and I intend to have it always. My husband, if ever I married again, could have the management of his business, and that would have to satisfy him."

Gister coughed behind his hand and was silent for a moment. "That would satisfy me," he said, presently.

"No?" said Mrs. Nistrin.

"With a certain woman."

"And how about your comforts—your peace?"

"I would have more than comfort. I would have bliss."

"You couldn't discharge your wife, you know, if she displeased you."

"I would never want to," said Gister.

"You would have to dine at home always. If you went out or came in at any unusual hour you would be questioned."

"I would never go out. As for dining at home—oh, what a word that is—home! I am forty-eight, Melissa, and I never had a home. You've got to make one for me. That's what I came here to say."

"But suppose you wanted to relax with a little romance? Suppose your mood demanded variety of companionship and you were limited—"

"Oh!" cried Gister. "You are the universal encyclopedia of philosophy and romance and all knowledge, the epitome of your sex, the—"

"Stop!" commanded the widow, with her hands to her ears. "I believe you were right about men being idiots—who thought of marrying. But—I—well, I prefer you as an idiot."—Chicago News.

BIRTHDAYS IN JAPAN.

All the Little Girls Celebrate in February, All the Boys in May.

The Japanese have a queer way of celebrating birthdays. Instead of a party in June for little Tama, and a party in September for little O'Tatsu, and a party in December for little Ume, there's a party in February in honor of all the little girls, and one in May for all little boys. In February every little girl receives from all her grown-up relatives and friends gifts of dolls, and beside these dolls her mother takes out of the closest many of the dolls she had when she was a child, and some even older dolls that the little girl's grandmother had when she was a little tot; and I dare say there are dolls that belonged to the little girl's great-grandmother, and even her great-great-grandmother, quaint dolls in faded clothes of a hundred years and more ago, carefully handed down from mother to daughter ever since. I saw one old doll, about six inches tall, dressed as a daimio, or great lord of bygone times, in gorgeous brocade robes, covered with steel armour of little overlapping plates, just as beautifully made as if for a real warrior. He wore a tiny helmet, and carried two tiny swords not as large as matches. You could draw the swords out of their scabboards just like real ones, and they were as sharp as they could be. Well, for about a week all Japan is one grand dolls' tea party. And then the festival is over, and all the best dolls, even the presents to the little girl, are put carefully away, never to be even looked at for a whole year. I don't see how the little Japanese girls can bear that part of it.

Then at the first of May comes the boys' festival—the Fish Festival, it is called. Every family that's lucky enough to have a boy puts up a flagpole in the door yard; or perhaps several families combine to use the same pole, and have it a bigger, handsomer one than one family could afford. On the top of the pole is a gilt ball, or else a basket with something bright and tinsely in it. And flying from the pole, in the brisk spring winds, is a whole string of carp, made of oiled paper or cloth, painted in bright colors, and anywhere from five to fifteen feet long. Each fish belongs to some particular boy, and the carp is chosen because it is a big, strong fish, and not only can swim against the most rapid currents, but in its eagerness to get up stream will leap straight up waterfalls. The gold ball means a treasure, which the carp, leaping and struggling, buffeted by the wind, is forever trying to reach. And the whole thing means that the boy, when he's a man, will have to battle his way as the sturdy carp struggles up the river. The fishes look so very pretty and gay, flying over his house, and the boy gets so many treats at Fish Festival time, that I don't think he minds even if the carp is a nice little jolly lecture on ambition.—St. Nicholas.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

What the Noted Players Were Doing in the Old Days.

John Drew was a member of the newly formed Daly company.

May Irwin and her sister Flora were doing songs and dances in Tony Pastor's Theater on Broadway.

Jennie Yeamans was a Topsy in a revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Annie Russell was playing children's roles.

Rose Coghlan was appearing in Boucicault's drama, "Rescued."

Henry Dixey was Tom Bowline in "Pinafore."

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske was playing the leading female part in "The Messenger from Jarvis Section."

Lillian Russell was singing ballads in Tony Pastor's Theater.

Nat Goodwin made a hit in "Hobbies" in Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theater, with his impersonations of well-known actors.

Eva Shannon was playing Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

E. H. Sothern was in his father's company.

Modjeska yas drawing big houses in "East Lynne."

Julia Marlowe was with a juvenile "Pinafore" company.

Robert Mantell was in England, playing leading roles.

Otis Skinner was in Bronson Howard's "Wives."

De Wolf Hopper was playing a comedy part in "Our Daughters."

Richard Golden was a member of Rice's "Evangeline" company.

John T. Kelly was at Tony Pastor's.

Digby Bell appeared in "Charity Begins at Home," in New York.

Joseph Murphy was making his appearance in "Kerry Gow," and Joseph Jefferson was playing "Rip Van Winkle."—Kansas City Star.

FEEDING DUCKLINGS.

Let the first feed of your ducklings be bread and milk, the next a little hard-boiled egg and bread crumbs, and so on alternately for the first day; the second day begin the day with milk sop, then a feed of good biscuit meal, scalded and allowed to stand until cool, and then dried with good middlings or oatmeal; a small amount of finely-cut green stuff should also be mixed with it; you can keep on with this feed for ten days, now and then giving them a plate of oatmeal, made crumbly with milk. You will give five feeds a day up to this age, and if the ducks are for table purposes get them on to a good permanent diet, say, one part maize, one bran, two of middlings, and with all meals now a portion of fresh or dried meat must be added. If dried meat is used this should be boiled with just enough water to mix the meals with, no more, in the proportion of one pound dried meat (greaves, meat scraps, etc.), and the liquor used to mix the whole into a soft crumbly condition, not too dry. Keep them on this feed, with a little green food, until they are eight weeks, then finish them off by reducing the amount of bran to a mere sprinkling, and giving barley meal in its stead. If during the last fortnight you give a feed a day of boiled rice, dried with oatmeal, the birds' appearance at table will be much improved. Half a teacupful of some rough fat should be melted and added to the water in which the rice is to be boiled. This will prevent the rice burning, and add materially to the weight of the ducks. From start to finish a trough containing fine grit or coarse sand should be in the pen, and the grit covered a few inches deep with water. You will be surprised at the rapid growth of your ducklings if you feed in this way.—Pacific Tree and Vine.

UNPROFITABLE COWS.

There is a well-grounded belief amongst those who pay close attention to the dairying industry that probably about half of the cows in the country do not yield a sufficient quantity of milk to pay the cost of their keep. Probably most other animals on the farm come no nearer to yielding a fair profit than dairy cows, but it is still the rule that they do not make as good a return as they should. Most farmers will sadly realize the fact that they possess some of these unprofitable animals, and would like to find some way by which marked improvement could be effected. Some animals can be greatly improved, as far as their productiveness is concerned, by better breeding. There are many cows giving only a moderate quantity of milk when subjected to hardships of any kind which, if liberally fed, would quickly and largely increase their yields. But this is not true of all cows, as there are many upon which high feeding, as far as milk production is concerned, is thrown away. The surest method of effecting a marked and lasting improvement in the dairy herd is by breeding and selection. In dairying and, indeed, in all stock farming operations the principle of selection must be observed in order to produce the best results. Good management of a dairy herd consists in keeping only the best animals, and weeding out the unprofitable and unthrifty members. This system can be made to show great results if the cows are properly tested and graded, and it is hardly necessary to say that this improvement should be strengthened by good feeding and by the best possible care of the animals. A dairyman who keeps a mongrel bull and feeds calves sparingly will never be a success as a stock breeder. He grows a lot of cattle that are badly bred, and any good qualities that they may be accidentally possessed of are undeveloped on account of their upbringing.—Pacific Tree and Vine.

LIGHT FOODS FOR HOGS.

Light foods have a particular value for the hogs, possibly for the reason that most hogs get a too concentrated ration. The chemist in figuring out the relative value of roots, fruits and grains, invariably shows that the grains contain large proportions of nutrients and that fruit and roots contain very little. But the roots and fruits have qualities that we have never yet been able to determine and are certainly worth far more than the chemist has been able to discover. During the time of the year when great quantities of wind-fall apples will be ordinarily left on the ground to rot, they should be gathered up and fed to the pigs as soon as they get large enough to be succulent. Sugar beets are particularly valuable, as they contain a large amount of saccharine matter, which helps in the fattening. Turnips also prove of more value to the hogs than their analysis would seem to indicate.—Northwest Pacific Farmer.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

One may be pardoned for writing of the first essentials in poultry raising, because many persons are constantly engaging in this business who know very little about proper methods. To one who has had considerable experience this reiteration seems a waste of words and the time spent in their perusal wasted, also.

These reflections are induced by letters recently received from parties living in different sections of the state, asking for information as to the most profitable breeds, the proper manner of incubating and of feeding.

Just a word of caution about brooders. In former articles great stress has been laid upon the necessity of abundant ventilation and the need, if one would be at all successful, in using only the best brooders. A neighbor who recently incubated some eggs from fine stock put them in a poorly constructed brooder. The lamp wick became charred and the smoke, in volumes, entered the chamber in which the chicks were resting for the night. The result was the death of 150 fine, promising chickens. There was a sad lack of ventilation. Possibly the fault was due, in good part, to the use of a cheap grade of oil. Probably it was a combination of the two.

The best obtainable is none too good for incubating or brooding. The person who thinks it economy to use the poorer grades of oil because it costs less is practicing false economy. In fact, in all the details of poultry raising it pays, with good interest, to use the best—whether it be stock, feed, incubators, brooders, or anything else.

These words of caution are often repeated by one writer and another, but each year sees numbers of new hands at the business, and the old timer much dislikes to note the missteps that are often taken, there being little cause for the same, for words of caution are constantly appearing in the poultry press.

A party living in a distant county writes that his chicks are dying at the rate of from three to five per day, and wishes to know the cause. From certain things he mentions, it would appear to be because of a faulty brooder—the same old story. The use of such death traps has been the cause of more discouragement than any other detail in the poultry business.

Now a word in regard to the method of dry feeding adopted by many successful poultry men. Undoubtedly this practice is a great improvement upon the slavery of mash feeding, and is to be recommended. But, if we feed dry stuffs, why not feed the entire, or the cracked, grains? Let the hens grind them in the mill which nature provided for this very purpose. If one will use a well selected variety of grains, success will, undoubtedly, ensue. This plan works to the complete satisfaction of the writer—and "the proof of the pudding is in the eating."

Oats is a grain which is not fed, to any great extent, to poultry here in California. But it is excellent for the growing stock and for the laying hens, either as steel-cut oat meal, or rolled oats, for the former, and the whole grain, soaked for a few hours, for the latter. The white or the red variety is to be preferred.

A splendid cheap paint for the chicken house—the roosts and the inside walls especially—can be made by procuring crude petroleum, such as is used for fuel in the large factories, and dry metallic paint. The oil can be obtained for from three to five cents per gallon, the Princess metallic at from two to three cents per pound. Stir in three pounds of the metallic into each gallon of the oil.

The mixture should stand for a few days before using. Applied to roosts it will annihilate the fast-breeding, much despised red mite. It will prove very beneficial if used on the interior walls of hen houses. It is an excellent wood preservative, and for outside work, on gates, rough buildings, etc., will be found well worth the using. Try this paint on the farm and verify the above statement.—A. Warren Robinson in Pacific Tree and Vine.

VALUE OF SALT.

The value of salt in fattening steers has been studied and experimented with. It appears that it is needed for animals of this class as in the case of dairy cows. Only what will be understood as a reasonable supply ought to be given. It is remarked on this subject that "the heavy use of salt leads to a heavy consumption of water, thereby increasing the flow of urine—a result not desirable. An investigator along this line recommends one ounce of salt per day for a steer weighing 1000 pounds at the beginning of the fattening period, and one and one-third ounces at the middle, and one and two-thirds ounces at the close. The form of salt, granular or rock, is a matter of convenience with the stockman. — Northwest Pacific Farmer.

Japan's Sacred Mountains.

Travelers in Japan are astonished to find the grandest shrines throughout the land situated on the tops of high, precipitous mountains. This is because every mountain in that country is dedicated to some deity who is believed to be its guardian. These temple grounds are covered with the oldest and largest forest trees, and to the eyes of the people below the effect of the clouds which hover around the peak has originated the belief that the gods hold the power over the clouds to give or withhold rain.

Humorous

She—Are you sure you love me for myself alone? He—Did you think I loved you for your mother?—Somerville Journal.

"Mr. and Mrs. Nubride have joined the church." "Why not? Turn about's fair play; didn't the church join them?"—Philadelphia Press.

Lady—Did you ever feel as though you'd like to work? Tramp—Yes'm. I wouldn't mind being lineman for a wireless telegraph company.—Judge.

"Brainleigh tells me he is writing a popular novel." "Yes, his doctors insisted on his resting his mind for a while!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

He Got It: The Woman—No, I can't give you a meal. The Tramp—I didn't think you could, mum; you look too young and inexperienced to know how to cook.—New York Sun.

Church—I see the Attorney General is going to stop all this guessing business in the newspapers. Gotham—Whom do you suppose that's aimed at? The weather bureau?—Yonkers Statesman.

Lucky Stars: "I've had a very successful season," said the prosperous-looking theatrical manager. "Well, you can thank your stars for that," replied the seedy-looking manager.—Yonkers Statesman.

He—Do you remember your old school friend, Sophy Smythe? She—Yes, indeed, I do. A most absurd-looking thing. So silly, too! What became of her? He—Oh, nothing. Only—I married her.—Boston Globe.

Mamma—Fighting again, Willie? Didn't I tell you to stop and count one hundred whenever you were angry? Willie—But it didn't do any good, ma. Look what the Jones boy did while I counted!—Harper's Bazar.

Cholly—So Miss Tartum loosened up and said a good word about me, did she? Archie—Yes; she said that when one got better acquainted with you one found you were not half as big a fool as you appeared to be.—Chicago Tribune.

One Advantage: Rimer—Do you really prefer to have long poems sent in to you rather than short ones? Editor—Yes. When they're long, you see, I don't have to think up any other excuse for rejecting them.—Philadelphia Press.

"I don't believe the woman who recently moved into the flat across the hall is any better than she should be," remarked Mrs. Naggsby. "Of course not, my dear," rejoined Naggsby; "who ever heard of a woman that was?"—St. Louis Star.

Miss Plane—Yes, Tom proposed last night, and I accepted him. See this ring—— Miss Wise—Indeed? By the way, dear, don't attempt to cut glass with that diamond, as I did, or you'll make another nick in the stone.—Philadelphia Press.

The Child—Aunt Mary, nurse says when it thunders, it's the Lord scoldin' us. Aunt Mary—Perhaps it is, dear. The Child—Well, I don't see what he's got to be so mad about. I'se done everyfing to-day 'cept brush my teef.—Brooklyn Life.

Wife—Henry, what makes you in such a furious temper Husband—I'm trying to read a Scotch dialect story. The plot is fearfully exciting, but I can't hurdle over the language fast enough to keep up with the hero!—Detroit Free Press.

Rural Adorer (bashfully)—You didn't go to Millie Meadow's party. Don't you like kissin' games? Pretty Maid—No, I don't. Rural Adorer (weakly)—Why don't you? Pretty Maid (encouragingly)—'Cause there's so many lookin' on.—New York Weekly.

He (reading about the latest society wedding)—They have a lot to say about what the bride wears, but they have nothing to say about the poor bridegroom. She—They have no need to, because it is a well-known fact that he usually wears a worried look.—Boston Globe.

Madame (in a busy street in Paris)—Oh, M. l'Agent, is it true that it is dangerous to stand with the foot on the electric tramline? M. l'Agent—No, madame, it is not dangerous so long as you do not stand with one foot on the line and the other on the overhead wire.—Pick Me Up.

Miss Flyrty—Jack Hansom was telling me about a romantic adventure he had at the party last night. It seems he bumped into a girl in a dark hallway and kissed her; and he doesn't know yet—— Miss Elders—Oh! tee-hee! That was I. Miss Flyrty—What? Oh, for goodness sake, don't tell him now. Let him have his romance.—Philadelphia Press.

Miss Hoamley—Didn't you hear Miss Knox tell me yesterday that I was "the homeliest girl in our set?" Miss Goodley—Yes, the hateful thing! I gave her a piece of my mind about it afterward. Miss Hoamley—Oh! did you? I hope you weren't too hard on her. Miss Goodley—Well, I told her she ought to consider how sensitive you must be about it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Perfectly Congenial: Naggsby—When a man and his wife think the same thoughts simultaneously, it is a sign that they are exceedingly congenial. Waggsby—So? Well, then, my wife and I are congenial all right, for the other night, when she said that she wondered why I'd ever been such a fool as to marry her, I had been sitting there in silence for half an hour wondering over the same identical thing.—Baltimore American.

It takes a college graduate about 20 years to learn how little he knows.

THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter, December 9th, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year, in advance $1 50
6 Months, " 75
Three Months, " 40

Advertising rates furnished on application.

OFFICE—Postoffice Building, Co Grand and Linden Avenues,
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1905.

The people of Kansas are making a determined fight against Standard Oil monopoly.

California has but two railroads, in fact, since Standard Oil control of the Santa Fe, there is but one. The Pendleton railroad crossing bill may well be described as an act to prevent the building of new railroads in California. The bill is not likely to pass.

The California Promotion Committee has sent out an open letter urging that trees and plants whose leaves remain green throughout the winter be planted in California. Such trees are the best evidence of California's climate and attract and impress visitors from the frozen East.

Real estate in this town is attracting the attention of non-resident investors. Sales are becoming frequent. Inside business lots are in demand. Choice lots at business center are held at from $80 to $100 per front foot. Residence lots of 50x140 feet vary in price according to location, ranging from $500 to $1200. Two sales of improved business lots were made the past week and in both instances the purchasers were our home people. Prices will unquestionably advance with the growth of our town. Nearly all lots for sale belong either to the Land and Improvement Co. or to non-residents. Property of resident owners is not for sale. The coming season will witness greater progress than any season in our history.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

Utah will have a comprehensive exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. It is expected that a state pavilion will be erected.

The Massachusetts State Building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition will be larger than the pavilion the state erected at St. Louis.

Two cars of totem poles have arrived at the Lewis and Clark Exposition grounds. They will form an interesting part of the United States Government's Alaskan display at the fair.

The first railroad locomotive ever run in Oregon will form an interesting exhibit in the Transportation Building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The locomotive is the property of David Hewes of San Francisco, who has had it for thirty years.

Illinois Day will be a big day at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Governor Deneen and staff will attend the fair during the last week of June and elaborate ceremonies will be observed in the Illinois headquarters.

Clark County, Washington, which was named after Captain William Clark, who shared with Meriwether Lewis the honors of command on the Lewis and Clark Expediton a century ago, will have a comprehensive exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial.

The Woodmen of the World Chorus of Denver will compete for the choral prize at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Professor Gwilym Thomas, who has been drilling the chorus for several months, gained distinction by training the Denver Choral Society chorus, which won first prize at St. Louis.

A section of the biggest cherry tree on the Pacific Coast will be a feature of the Sacramento, Cal., exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial. The tree was planted in 1850, and was three feet in diameter when cut down a few days ago.

A feature of the Australian exhibit will be a display of leather from the carcass of the gugong. The gugong is a fish which lives in Australian waters, whose hide is three inches thick. The hide is valuable for saddlery and other heavy leather goods. The display will also show the commercial value of the platypus, or duckbill, an animal with the body of a mole, and the webbed feet and bill of a duck.

VALUABLE EXHIBIT FROM TURKEY

Sultan's Kingdom Will Be Represented at Lewis and Clark Fair by $600,000 Display.

Portland.—The display which Turkey will make at the Lewis and Clark Centennial will be worth $600,000, but will occupy only 800 square feet of floor space. The exhibit will consist to a large extent of rugs, many of them of fabulous value. One of the rugs is valued at $35,000, and its owner has been offered $30,000 for it. Thirty years were spent in making the rug and the Sultan's palace cannot show its equal. There will be many other rugs worth from $5000 to $10,000.

Cashmere shawls will form another attractive exhibit, and there will also be displayed wonderful, delicate work in gold, silver and bronze; an assortment of beautiful carved beads and some embroidered silks of great value. Turkish merchants and their wives, clad in their picturesque garbs, will have charge of the exhibit, and girls in wide bloomers will serve tea and Turkish confections to visitors.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

PEACE MUST CHECK REVOLT.

Witte Declares War with Japan Must Stop Because of Interior Disturbances.

St. Petersburg.—Speaking to a Russian friend, M. Witte said: "Peace must be secured in the Far East at any cost." The Grand Dukes who have hitherto opposed peace because they dread the consequent internal reforms with a diminution of their authority and emoluments, are now reconciled to it because peace is the only course to prevent actual revolution. The Czar, personally, is not opposed to reforms, and would even accept a constitution. Despite the opposition of the Grand Dukes the people's assembly (Zemsky sobor) will assemble March 1st.

There is a greater probability of peace now than at any previous time. The terms of peace acceptable to Russia would be the recession to China of Manchuria, Liao Tung peninsula and Port Arthur, with permission to China to lease these territories to Japan for ninety years, Russia to evacuate Manchuria but to retain the island of Saghalin, Vladivostok and the province of Ussuri. No indemnity would be paid.

BOGUS ART WORKS FOR AMERICANS

Roman Paper Declares Millionaires Have Been Swindled.

Rome.—The Messagero, speaking of many bogus works of art purchased in Europe by American collectors and dealers, says: "J. P. Morgan is worried because the greater part of the art works he has collected at great cost are imitations. The citizens of New York are even more to be pitied than Morgan, as their Metropolitan Museum contains articles which are even less genuine than the tiara of Saltaphernes.

"Even the famous collection of drawings possessed by the Vanderbilts is the work of clever imitators. The statues of Tangara, in possession of Carnegie, are the work of every day plasterers, and all the millionaires who have taken up the role of art patrons have been cruelly deceived. Kings of steel and coal and railroads have spent enormous amounts for the refuse of European museums."

Secure Corner in Egg Market.

Chicago.—It is estimated that there are 45,000,000 eggs in cold storage in Chicago. Notwithstanding this, a famine in the product exists and householders are paying 38 cents a dozen. The big meat packers are said to have a "corner" on the market. Last spring, when eggs were cheap, the meat packers and a few heavy dealers secured hundreds of thousands of cases of eggs, which were at once put away for a time when, owing to natural conditions, the market supply of fresh eggs would be unequal to the demand. The eggs were bought at a price ranging from 15 to 17½ cents per dozen.

Tries Blackmail and Is Caught.

Seattle, Wash. — City detectives caught Moses Hall, a nineteen-year-old boy, who was one of two who attempted to blackmail John R. Walthew, a local court stenographer. Walthew had been warned that if he did not place $200 in gold on a hydrant at the summit of Queen Anne hill, in this city, his residence would be blown up with dynamite. Walthew placed a bag of washers on the hydrant and soon the two young men appeared. The detectives caught Hall, but his partner escaped after six shots had been fired after him. He fell twice in the chase and it is believed he was wounded.

Confirmed by Senate.

Washington.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Jane E. Loveland as Postmaster at Menlo Park, Cal.

One Hundred Years Ago.

The first benefit to the United States resulting from the war between England and Spain was the opening of the port of Havana to American vessels.

Stocks had risen 3 and 4 per cent in London owing to France's overtures for peace.

The exportation of corn was prohibited from the Swedish and Prussian ports.

The contemplated siege of Gibraltar by the French and Spanish fleets was decided on positively.

Bonaparte authorized the Pope to invite all the bishops and clergy, who formerly took the constitutional oath, to abjure its obligations.

The Spanish Governor of Mexico sent to Spain for aid to suppress serious disturbances in that colony.

English ships captured a Spanish vessel with $200,000 and a valuable cargo of indigo.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

Wine duties in Prussia were reduced one-half, as the vintage had been scarce the previous year.

A proclamation was issued by General Bolivar convoking a constituent congress at Bogota to form a constitution for Colombia.

Raised printing for the blind was invented by Charles Barbier, a Frenchman.

The term "Philistines" was applied by the Liberal party of Germany to the Conservatives.

Methodism was introduced into Germany.

General Guerrero resigned the presidency of Mexico. The new government settled under Bustamente, the former vice president.

Fifty Years Ago.

The French Chamber passed a law authorizing a loan of 500,000,000 francs.

The cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, New York, were united under one municipal government and called Brooklyn.

A special message from the President was read in Congress, explaining his reasons for vetoing the river and harbor bill.

General Castilla defeated President Echenique and entered Lima in triumph.

The English admiral Fanshawe was making vigorous efforts to stop the slave trade in Cuba.

Prussia decided to open its coasting trade to England.

Forty Years Ago.

The Juarez government of Mexico offered a large bounty to volunteers from other countries who would enter its service.

Hood, having been forced to evacuate Decatur, Ala., by General Stedman, who occupied the town, was being closely pressed on his retreat.

At a mass meeting of Chicago citizens a committee of thirty was named to devise methods of cleansing the Chicago river.

The trial by court martial of several persons arrested in Chicago for treason commenced at Cincinnati.

Thirty Years Ago.

Garibaldi refused the pension granted him by the Italian Parliament because of the low condition of the nation's finances.

A wage conference between anthracite operators and miners at Hazleton, Pa., resulted in a disagreement and a coal strike was threatened.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company refused to renew an agreement with the other roads entering Chicago, which had been in force a year, prohibiting the issuing of free passes.

Geenral Sheridan assumed command of the Department of the Gulf at New Orleans and made plans to suppress the lawlessness in Louisiana, due to rival claimants to the State Government.

The Piu Indians were reported to be on the warpath in Indian Territory, and Vinita citizens believed the sacking of the town was imminent.

Alphonso XII. was proclaimed King of Spain.

Twenty Years Ago.

Earthquake shocks were experienced in Austria, Spain, and other portions of Europe.

A Pittsburg newspaper, after explaining who he was, quoted Andrew Carnegie as favoring socialism.

Earthquake shocks were felt in Maryland, Virginia and New Hampshire.

The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company inaugurated a sweeping cut in tolls.

The right of the legislature to provide for the destruction of intoxicating liquors kept for illegal sale without granting their owner a jury trial, is sustained in Kirkland vs. State (Ark.) 65 L. R. A. 76.

The right of a city to invoke its taxing power to raise funds to construct a bridge which is not located upon a street or highway having a legal existence is denied in Manning vs. Devil's Lake (N. D.), 65 L. R. A. 187.

An institution for the teaching of physical culture is held, in German Gymnastic Association vs. Louisville (Ky.), 65 L. R. A. 120, to be within a constitutional provision exempting from taxation institutions of education.

A statute prohibiting solvent merchants, under penalty, from disposing of their stocks in bulk without giving notice to their creditors is held, in Block vs. Schwartz (Utah), 65 L. A. R. 308, to be an unconsttutional deprivation of liberty and property.

An act providing an eight-hour day for all workingmen in mines, smelters and mills for the reduction of ores is sustained in re Boyce (Nev.) 65 L. R. A. 47. All the other authorities on limitation of hours of labor by statute or ordinance are considered in a note to these cases.

The restriction by a manufacturer, a corporation, and its employes of the sales of its products to those who refrain from dealing in the commodities of its competitors by fixing the prices of its goods to those who do not thus refrain so high that their purchase is unprofitable, while it reduces prices to those who decline to deal in the wares of its competitors so that the purchase of the goods is profitable to them, is held, in Whitwell vs. Continental Tobacco Company (C. C. A. 8th C.), 64 L. R. A. 689, not to be violative of the anti-trust act of July 2, 1890.

An agreement between publishers of and dealers in books, whereby they agree not to sell books of any kind to dealers who shall be suspected of selling copyrighted books at less than the net price fixed by the publishers, or who shall supply books to dealers who are suspected of making such sales is held, in Straus vs. American Publishers' Association (N. Y.), 64 L. R. A. 701, to violate a statutory provision that every contract whereby a monopoly in the sale of any commolity of common use is or may be created, or whereby competition in the supply or price of any such article is restrained or prevented, or whereby, for the purpose of establishing or maintaining a monopoly, the free prosecution of any lawful business is or may be restricted, is against public policy and void.

SEALS LETTERS WITH STAMPS.

How New York Woman Fastens Envelope of Missives She Sends.

"You remember Mrs. Mackay's much-exploited feat of using 3-cent stamps on all her letters because the red 2-cent stamps didn't harmonize with her stationery?" asked the man who goes everywhere, according to the New York World. "Well, I know a charming society woman uptown who goes Mrs. Mackay one better, and with no desire for publicity or to be eccentric.

"This woman uses the fashionable square-flapped envelope that combines a minimum of gum arabic to a maximum of paper, with the result that not one envelope in three remains sealed after it has been shaken up for five minutes in the mail bag. Now there is no especial reason why this little woman's notes should not become opened for their contents are very, very innocuous. But she doesn't relish the idea of the recipient's maid or butler reading those missives before turning them over to their proper destination.

"So she has hit on the following plan: Instead of putting mucilage between the flap and the envelope and thus causing a warp or a smudge or using sealing wax that is far more apt to break than not, she simply pastes an uncanceled 2-cent stamp at the junction of the flap and the back of the envelope. Being coated with government gum arabic the stamp holds the envelope securely sealed. Moreover, as there is a sort of superstition against tampering with government insignia, no prying lady's maid, messenger boy or footman is likely to try to remove the stamps for the sake of opening the letter. This seal-stamp business thus becomes at once a warning and a bar to the inquisitive, besides adding an odd air of distinction to the letter.

"There is, of course, another 2-cent stamp in the regulation place, if the letter is to go by mail instead of by a private hand. So each letter costs her 4 cents, thus going Mrs. MacKay 1 cent better. Still there is not much chance that her fad of utilizing 2-cent stamps as wafers will become popular. For even in the smart set people usually prefer to throw their money away on something more showy than a 2-cent steel engraving of Washington or Jefferson."

Women have a lot to say about model husbands, but they all want a different model.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

IF YOU WANT
GOOD MEAT
Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

A Re-filed Saw.

Petted Son—Father, I hate to confess it, but the fact is, my allowance is all gone.

Indulgent Father—Well, I'll advance you some more. Have a good time while you're young, for when you're married you can't.

ABOUT FIRE INSURANCE

IMPORTANT TO POLICY HOLDERS

Read Carefully, then Cut Out and Paste on the Back of Your Fire Insurance Policy.

At and After a Fire.

Instruct the insured:
To save all he can.
To care for, clean up, dry out and air the saved property.
To keep an account of all expenses incurred in caring for saved property, and charge to the loss.
To keep open and continue business as if there were no insurance; he must not close his doors and wait for an adjuster.
That the Insurance Company will not take care of or take possession of his premises or of his saved property.
That any loss caused by his negligence to protcet and care for his property at or after a fire is not covered by the insurance contract; and
That all of the value of the property saved belongs to the insured, and all of the loss and loss expenses thereon up to the face of the policy is chargeable to the insurance.
Many small companies have been weakened by the Baltimore fire.
The policies of my companies are conflagration proof.
I represent strong companies only.
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Agent.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.
Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**
All Repairing Attended to
Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE,
South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World
IS NOW IN OPERATION AT
COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE
South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.
...AGENT...
HAMBURG-BREMEN,
PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,
AND HOME of New York
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker,
Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,
Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

TOWN NEWS

Times good.

Business brisk.

Building active.

No loafers about.

No vacant houses.

Real estate prices firm and advancing.

Buy a lot now. Prices will be higher next month.

C. C. Conrad is spending his week's vacation at Sacramento.

Mrs. L. Remmele of Oakland paid old friends here a visit Thursday.

Senator Healy has enclosed his new lumber yard with a substantial fence.

House hunters are in evidence daily. There is a special demand for dwellings.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stahl has been quite sick the past week.

The Ladies' Club gave a St. Valentines party on Tuesday evening at Dr. Plymire's residence.

Thos. Anglade has rented the flat in Hansbrough flats formerly occupied by the Mattli family.

Mrs. E. Vestey of San Francisco was in town Wednesday looking after her investments here.

The ladies of Wahnita Council will give their monthly social at Butchers' Hall next Monday evening.

The trial of Petrochi, charged with assault with a deadly weapon, has been continued in the Superior Court to February 28th.

The entertainment given by the ladies of the Guild at Guild Hall last Saturday evening was a very pleasant and successful affair.

Pound No. 2 has been established and opened at the residence of the undersigned near the Lux Ranch House.

A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

The preliminary examination of Chas. Hall, charged with burglary, will be heard next Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 2 p. m. This is the man who entered Jack Debenedetti's room and carried off Jack's new suit of clothes and overcoat.

The contract has been let to Erickson & Petterson by the S. P. Co. for the construction of the first tunnel on the Bay Shore Cut-off. The office work has been done and, as soon as the engineers have finished, the work of excavating will begin.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Postoffice building. *

Do not for one moment overlook the fact that the old reliable People's Store is selling at city prices and that the stock is larger and finer than ever. The People's Store is the pioneer in dry goods, fancy goods, etc., and has an established reputation.

The Methodist Episcopal church has for sale a corner lot, 40x100 feet, corner Lux and Linden avenues, price $600. The church people will begin building on their new lot corner of Grand and Maple as soon as sale is made of the above named lot.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

P. J. Cody, father of Detective Cody, who is so well known, was in town Monday. Mr. Cody is a veteran fireman of the San Francisco Fire Department and some years ago was a politician of prominence. He did politics with Frank McCoppin and when the latter was Mayor he held important positions of trust. Mr. Cody is a resident of San Bruno Park and is delighted with that locality.—Times-Gazette.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

Instruments placed on record for the week ending February 10th:

South San Francisco Land and Imp. Co. to Daniel M. Brereton, lot 28 in block 117, South San Francisco, $10.

Ellen A. Smith et al to Charles Mercks, northerly ½ of lot 8 in block 134, South San Francisco, $10.

South San Francisco Land and Imp. Co. to Pierre Lauchere et al, lot 7 in block 99, South San Francisco, $10.

Thos. Hickey has purchased lots Nos. 8 and 9 of block No. 95 and will at once improve same by erecting cottages thereon.

Mr. C. Graf has purchased the E. ½ of lot No. 36 and the W. ½ of lot No. 38 in block 99.

Senator Healy has begun work on another cottage on Linden avenue.

Goldie Silvernail has purchased of the Land and Imp. Co. the W½ of lot No. 28 in block No. 96.

H. J. Vandenbos has purchased the Thrasher Block on Grand avenue.

Daniel McSweeney has bought of Carl Peterson the W½ of lot No. 6 in block No. 124.

This office is in receipt of frequent inquiries for property on Grand avenue. Any person having property on said avenue which they desire to sell will do well to communicate with this office.

Frank Miner has bought lots No. 14 and 15 in block No. 122.

NOTICE.

Owners of impounded stock are hereby notified that in case of my absence from the Pound they can obtain their stock by applying at the stockyards office and paying charges.

A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of $10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

SPECIAL SERVICE AT GRACE CHURCH.

Archdeacon Emery of San Francisco will conduct the 11 o'clock morning service, and preach at Grace church on Sexagesima Sunday, February 26th. He will also administer baptism. The Archdeacon is an exceptionally forceful preacher and it is hoped that a large congregation will be present to hear him.

SCHOOL NOTES.

The anniversary of Abraham Lincoln was observed last Friday by the public school children in a patriotic manner. The following is the order of the exercises:

1.—Song, "Star Spangled Banner" ...... School
2.—"Memories of Long Ago" .... 6th Grade
3.—Composition, "Life of Lincoln". Josie Russi
4.—Reminiscences of Lincoln ..... Mr. Wilson
5.—"When Lincoln Died". Florence Robinson
6.—"The Deserter" .... Flossie Davis
7.—Song, "The Meaning of U. S. A. ...... School
8.—Composition, 'Abraham Lincoln" ...... Henry Hyland
9.—"On the Death of Lincoln". Maude Wallace
10.—Captain, My Captain" .... Dan Hyland
11.—Song "America" .... School

The remarks by Mr. Wilson, who has seen Lincoln many times and who served in the Civil War, appealed to the children and deeply interested them. At the conclusion of the program the children marched in single file before a draped portrait of Lincoln and deposited a sprig of evergreen at its foot.

NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The February water rate must be paid on or before the last day of February. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of March and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced. *

Change in Customs Restrictions.

San Francisco.—A radical change in the rules governing the passing of baggage by customs officers has been announced by Collector Fred S. Stratton. By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury those passengers who have been abroad a year or more will be entitled to the exemption of $100 worth of baggage heretofore allowed only to Americans who had been away less than a year, Navy and Army officers. This liberal rule permits any person the right to choose to be considered a resident of this country; no matter how long abroad, and exemption of $100 for each member of his family, and in addition to have all household effects used abroad admitted free of duty.

Orange Grove in the Desert.

San Bernardino.—To transform a solid 20,000 acres of desert land into a flourishing orange grove is the immense project for which preparations are being actively made by the S. Evans-Peters-Gage syndicate of Redlands and Riverside. The company has secured control of the land, which is in the Mecca and Indio region, where the Government is experimenting with date palms. The syndicate has been experimenting with orange trees in the locality, with signal success, having already grown Washington navel trees, which have matured excellent fruit.

Butter Trust is the Latest.

Omaha.—Articles of incorporation have been filed in a half dozen States between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains for a corporation with a capital of $3,000,000 which will control the butter and egg products of that section. The men behind the deal are the officers and directors of the Beatrice Creamery Company, which controls the creamery products of Nebraska. A large amount of other property has been taken in and the company is now in a position practically to control the business of six States and Territories.

Oldest Pugilist in the World Dead.

New York.—One of the oldest boxers in the world, Benjamin Van Slyke, is dead at his home here. He was 87 years old and had been an instructor in boxing on Broadway for the last fifty years. His pupils included bankers, brokers, actors and professional men. Van Slyke was hale and hearty up to within a few weeks of his death, and less than two months ago he accidentally knocked out a 200-pound pupil in a friendly bout.

More Liberty for Jews.

St. Petersburg.—The order prohibiting Jews from acquiring property outside their zone has been repealed, owing to the complaint of landowners that prohibition had unfavorably affected the prices of forest lands.

Montana House Kills Gambling Bill.

Helena, Mont.—The House, in committee of the whole, killed a bill providing for the licensing of gambling. It also killed a bill making train wrecking punishable with death.

Pioneer Attorney Dies in San Jose.

San Jose.—The death of A. W. Crandall, who retired from the bar many years ago, removes another of the now small band of pioneer attorneys of California. Mr. Crandall was a prominent lawyer in this city and San Francisco for thirty years or more, and was at one time State Senator from this county.

Ladrones Release Woman and Children.

Manila. — The band of ladrones which attacked the town of San Francisco de Malabon in the province of Cavite on January 24th and captured the wife and two children of former Governor Trias, have released Mrs. Trias and her two children whom they were holding for a ransom.

Fruit Cannery for San Jose.

San Jose.—A company of local growers has been organized for the purpose of erecting a fruit cannery at Alviso. The capital stock is $35,000, of which $7500 has been subscribed.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,

South San Francisco, Cal.

This *is the Only Store* *in San Mateo County that* **SELLS**

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods
Crockery and Agate Ware;
Hats and Caps,

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

CHAS. YOUNG
Sanitary Plumber and Gas Fitter

Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

Leave orders at
Post Office Box 56,
South San Francisco,
San Mateo Co., Cal.

San Mateo County
Building and Loan Association.

Assets, - - - $175,000.00.

Loans made on the Ordinary or Definite Contract plans, paying out in from five to twelve years as may be desired, with privilege of partial or total repayment before maturity.

No Advance Premium or unnecessary expense.

GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary,
Redwood City, Cal.

South San Francisco PHARMACY
106 GRAND AVENUE
(Merriam Block)

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES

Cosmetics for the Complexion and Hair,

Fancy Goods, Stationery, Candies, Cigars Etc. Prices reasonable.

Tickle your best One by purchasing a bottle of PERFUME or buy your mother a bottle of
"Jeromes' Hair Restorative" for Fifty Cents.

AYRES & COMPANY

FORTUNE and... CARD READING
Also Medium

The last House on Linden Ave.
Opp. the Lumber Yard

LADIES ONLY Fees 25 Cents

From 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., except Sundays

MARKET REPORT.

Cattle—Offered freely. Market declining and prices now lower.

Sheep and Lambs—Desirable sheep and lambs in adequate supply. Prices steady.

Hogs—Not plentiful, in good demand, market strong to higher.

Provisions—Provisions are in fair demand.

Livestock—The quoted prices are ℔ ℔ (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

Cattle—No. 1 Steers, 7½@8c; 2nd quality, 7@7½c; Thin Steers, 6@6½c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 5¾@6¼c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 5@5½c; third Quality, 4½@5c.

Hogs—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 275 ℔s, 5⅜@5⅝c; over 275 to 350 ℔s, 5⅛@5⅜c; rough undesirable hogs, 4@4¼c; hogs weighing under 130 ℔s, 5⅛@5⅜c.

Sheep—No. 1 Wethers, 3½ @ 4; No. 1 Ewes, 3@3¼c.; Lambs, yearlings, 4¼@4¾c per lb; Suckling Lambs, $2.50@$2.75 per head, live weight.

Calves — Under 250 ℔s, alive, gross weight, 5@5½c; over 250 ℔s, 3¾@4¼c.

Fresh Meat—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

Beef—Market strong on good, heavy Steers; other grades Beef firm. — First quality steers, 6½c; second quality, 6c; third quality 5½c; thin steers, 5c; first quality cows and heifers, 5@5½c; second quality, 5c; third quality, 4@4½c.

Veal—Large, 6@7c; medium, 7½@8c; small, good, 8@9c.

Mutton—Market firm—Wethers, heavy, 6½@7c; light, 7@7½c; Heavy Ewes, 5½@6c; Light Ewes, 6@6½c; Lambs No. 1, 8½@9c; Suckling Lamb, .12½@.13.

Dressed Hogs—Hard, 8½@9c.

Provisions — Hams, 11¼ @ 12c; picnic hams, 7½c; Boiled Hams, skin on, 17c; skin off, 19c.

Bacon—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 14½c; light S. C. bacon, 14c; med. bacon, clear, 10c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 10c; clear, light bacon, 12c; clear ex. light bacon, 12½c.

Beef—Extra Family, bbl, $11.50; do, hf-bbl, $6.00; Family Beef, bbl, $11.00; hf-bbl, $5.75; Extra Mess, bbl, $11.00; do, hf-bbl, $5.75.

Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 9c; do, light, 9c; do, Bellies, 10c; Clear, bbls., $19.00; hf-bbls., $9.75; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls. $5.00; 25-lb. kegs, $2.10; kits, $1.25.

Lard—Prices are ℔ ℔:

	Tcs.	½-bbls.	50s.	20s.	10s.	5s.
Compound	5¾	6	6	6⅛	6½	6⅝
Cal. pure	8½	8¾	8¾	8⅞	9¼	9⅜

In 3-℔ tins the price on each is ⅛c higher than on 5-℔ tins.

Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, $2.40; 1s $1.35; Roast Beef, 2s .... ; 1s, ...

Bro. Benjamin's Remedies
ARE THE BEST

Bro. Benjamin's Herbalo, - $1.00
Bro. Benjamin's Oil, - - - .50
Bro. Benjamin's Cough Cure, .50
Bro. Benjamin's Catarrh Jelly, .50
Bro. Benjamin's Salve, - - .25
Bro. Benjamin's Soap, - - .25
Bro. Benjamin's Tooth Powd'r, .25

AT ALL DRUGGISTS

W. J. Quinn & Robert Hurley
House and Sign Painters

Paper hangers and Decorators

WORK PROMPTLY EXECUTED

Leave Orders P. O. Box 82

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

EAST In Winter

You want the best through sleeping car service over the shortest roads, with the best roadbed and least trouble with snow, ice and storms.

Ask about the unequalled, personally conducted excursions of the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC
via the
Ogden Short Line
or the
Sunset Border Route
through New Orleans.

No need of applying elsewhere. See your home agent

G. W. HOLSTON, Agent

or write

PAUL SHOUP, D. F. & P. A., 16 South First St., San Jose, Cal.

CHAS. F. KAUFFMANN
Express AND Delivery

Light hauling promptly attended to. Connections made with all trains.

Office with Wells, Fargo & Co., P. O. Building

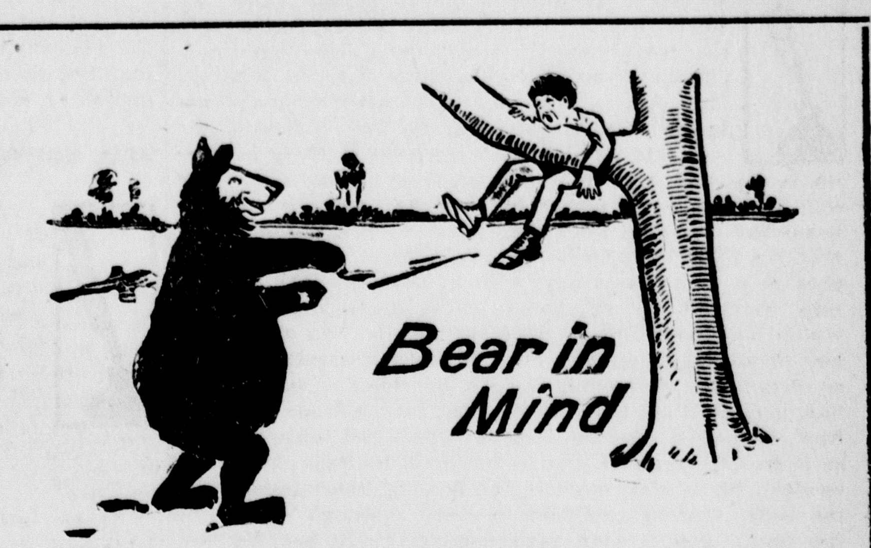
SAN MATEO BANK
San Mateo, Cal.

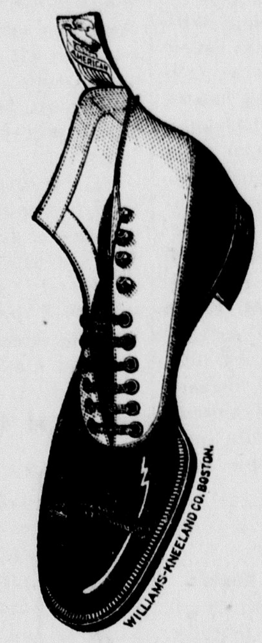
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $200,000.00
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 100,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL 50,000.00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS ... 2,500.00

OFFICERS:—J. J. FAGAN, President and Cashier; ROBERT WISNOM, Vice President; HENRY W. HAGEN, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:—J. J. Fagan, E. A. Husing, Robert Wisnom, J. H. Coleman, A. P. Giannini, Andrea Sbarboro, Geo. W. Dickie.

A General Banking Exchange. Loan and Collection Business Transacted. Foreign and Domestic Exchange Bought and Sold. Interest Paid on Savings Deposits on any amount from $5.00 up. Safety Deposit Boxes to rent at 25 Cents per Month.





We carry an extensive line Shoes--- all styles and sizes

Agent for
Wm. Kneeland Shoe

J. L. Debenedetti

Joe H. Rosenberg
Fine Tailoring

Gents' Furnishings, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes
An Elegant Line of Ladies' and Children's Shoes.
Notions, Eye Glasses, Stationery, Trunks, Etc.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery. Also a Complete Line of Ready Made Clothing. All Goods Sold at City Prices.

South San Francisco, Phone Baden Main 45. San Mateo Co., Cal.

SIERRA POINT HOUSE
First-Class Family Resort

SITUATED IN A BEAUTIFUL GROVE ON FAMOUS SAN BRUNO ROAD.

Only the Choicest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars Served.

Table First Class.

Family Parties and Picnics a Specialty.

JOS. McNAMARA, Prop.

For a GOOD TIME When Going to SAN FRANCISCO

CALL AND SEE

FRANK. A. MARTIN

Arctic Snug Saloon
770 HOWARD STREET
Near Fourth

Musical Entertainment — San Francisco, Cal.

H. G. Plymire, M. D.
SURGEON, W. M. CO.

Office Hours—1 to 4, and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,
San Mateo County, Cal.

Residence, Martin Brick Block, Grand avenue.

M. ROSE
Contractor... and Builder

Repairing Done.
Making Bar Fixtures and installing same a specialty.

For further particulars inquire at...... **POST OFFICE**

Beer AND Ice
—WHOLESALE—
THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.

For the Celebrated Beers of the
Wieland, Fredericksburg, United States, Chicago, Willows and South San Francisco
BREWERIES
—AND—
THE UNION ICE CO.

Grand Avenue — South San Francisco

Support Your Local Paper and
SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE ENTERPRISE
$1.50 per Year.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE.

EXERCISE AND INTELLECT NOT IRRECONCILABLE.

By W. Macdonald Smith.

The business man of to-day has little idea of what disease is, or health either, for the matter of that. He gulps down, or drinks down, his meals, sits in a stuffy office all day, and, with the connivance of street cars, cabs, and telephones, gives his legs as little work as possible. He takes, of course, every possible precaution against drafts, and is careful not to unduly "expose himself." If he is at all lax in these matters his loving wife sees to it that he does not go out in the cold morning air without his overcoat and his muffler. Some day this man finds that there is "something wrong with his liver,' or perhaps he gets a fever. He forthwith goes to a doctor and pays him a handsome fee that he may ward off the effects of "those dreadful microbes," which may certainly be done for awhile, but unless the man makes up his mind to obey the laws of nature it is just as certain that in the long run the "microbes" of which a robust man need not have the slightest fear, will lay him low. Now, of course, exercise does not affect the brain directly as it does the muscles, but its powerful indirect effects are twofold, for it may increase the flow of blood throughout the body, thereby producing a more thorough change in the brain, and it may assist materially in keeping the blood vessels free from certain poisons.

In order that the brain may be kept supplied with blood in sufficient quantity and of good quality, it is necessary that the muscles of the body should have a little regular active exercise, such as walking or running, which will, by promoting an increased general blood pressure, keep the heart muscles in a healthy state, and also help the elimination of waste products. Exercise of the "free movement" order, in which muscular actions are as full or ample as possible, is the best practical method of simultaneously maintaining health of body and of mind, and of harmonizing the hitherto irreconcilable claims of exercise and intellect. Movements without work would be the ideal—the amplest possible movements for the largest possible number of muscles, "working" as little as may be in making them. If we apply this test to the various forms of popular exercise we only confirm what is already well known—namely, that easy rowing is one of the best, weight lifting the worst, and between the two come such forms of exercise as baseball, walking and golf.

PASSING OF THE DEATH PENALTY.

By Elmer E. Rogers.

Everywhere it is growing more difficult to get a jury that will recommend the death penalty. A new law in one of the northeastern States provides that each juryman must sign a special clause to be added to their verdict, recommending the death penalty, otherwise the punishment can be no worse than life imprisonment. New York and two or three other States have substituted the electric chair for the time honored gallows. This is a step towards the abolition of the death penalty from our criminal codes. As the extreme penalty for murder, China chops the head off; Russia exiles to Siberia; Germany uses both the ax and the guillotine; France guillotines; England hangs; the United States imposes sentences from life imprisonment to electrocution and hanging.

Last year I introduced a resolution before the Illinois State Bar Association recommending the establishment of a department at Washington for the study of the pauper, criimnal, and defective classes. The wisdom of the project is apparent. The world persists in getting at the wrong end of things, especially of social evils. The horse always gets out before the world fixes its barn door. It's queer that the world is taking so much time just now on the subject of divorce; it ought to turn its attention to marriage. Right employment in business, adaptability in marriage, and correct environment—these are elements at the foundation of an ideal society.

We persist in charging our forefathers with inhumanity and barbarism when they inflicted the death penalty for about 100 different crimes; may not our posterity a hundred years hence call us inhuman and barbarous for punishing murder by death?

MEAN MOTIVES MAKE MEAN WORK.

By John A. Howland.

A mean motive will make your work mean. If your idea of success is simply to get ahead of somebody else your work will be correspondingly mean and narrow. If your idea of success relates itself primarily to an ideal you have set yourself an ideal that requires certain things of yourself on principle, but which, also on principle, does not interfere with the well being of your fellow workers, the work you produce will show a different, a broader character than if you thought your success must necessarily be founded on the failure of some one else.

If you are stingy, penurious, and miserly your work will show it; your work will not be full measure. "With what measure you mete it shall be measured to you again." And you cannot be stingy without having your stinginess show in all the work you do. If you are a miser at heart your work, no matter what it is, will show pinched, dry, and small, just as, on the contrary, if you are generous your work will show largeness and generosity—open heartedness.

In studying business methods, therefore, never forget that, however perfect your method, your technique, your success or failure is bound up in your character. However far reaching your ambition, it is circumscribed by your character. The most perfect method in the world is, after all, only method. The quality of the man behind the method counts more than everything else, even in the dryest and most mechanical business.

THE IDEAL HOLIDAY.

By T. P. O'Connor.

The ideal holiday is regarded as an escape from the intensity of life. The mere escape from routine effects much. To look from a railway carriage window and see nature putting off the city like a garment, and the wind sing clean and clear, this alone is an immense reassurance to the natural man.

In the first hours of a holiday most of us are agog for whatever is new and accidental. In a few hours one is at home on a foreign shore; houses, streets, people, become friendly and assured; the hills invite, the waves chime, and the immense slumbrous sunshine enters the blood and ennobles the brain. This is holiday. Stimulated from without and free within, a man recovers provinces of his being over which he had lost control in the racket of work. He has returned like a prodigal to the earth that bore him. To use a fine phrase of George Fox, he is "in unity with the creation."

Nor is it wonderful that of all human affections this of the earth should be deepest. It invades the heart when it is young, lodging itself in the most secret recesses of the memory. It does not begin, it was; it does not end, it will be felt with the ache of return or decay; it is that first aroma of life, to recover whose lightest waft is to live and be capable of loving. For we do not inhabit the universe as loose organisms; rather, the forest, the rose, and the sea gull's wings are our "exterior nerves and veins for the conveyance of feeling." In some way to restore these should be the end of all holidays and all leisure.

MAN'S NASAL ORGAN.

Some Curious Facts and Instances About Senses of Taste and Smell.

Scientists and travelers tell us that one of the first changes that occur in a man who lives an absolutely natural life for a few months is an extraordinary intensification of the sense of smell.

Describing his meeting with Mr. Jackson in the wilds of Franz Josef Land, Dr. Nansen tells how he first discovered his nearness to the English explorer by the scent of a fragment of soap which the latter had used that morning. His companion, Johansen, noticed the scent also. "As I approached Jackson's hut," says the great Swedish explorer, "I thought I could smell everything it contained and give a sort of inventory of its stores without entering."

But even then the doctor's sense of smell could not be compared with that of the real savage. The Peruvian Indians, walking at night in the darkness of the thick forests which line the lower spurs of the Andes, can distinguish, respectively, by the smell alone, between a white man, a negro or one of their own race.

Few people realize how very closely connected are the senses of taste and smell. Many of the substances which we say taste good are not tasted at all, but gratify us by their appeal to the sense of smell. All meats, and fruits, for instance, are smelt rather than tasted. This is easily proved by the fact that a bad cold almost destroys our appreciation of any of these classes of foods or drinks. On the other hand, however bad a cold one may be afflicted with, one does not lose one's taste for sugar, salt or quinine. These substances have no smell, but appeal directly to the sense of taste.

If one of them be placed on the tongue the sensation of sweetness, saltiness or bitterness is at once experienced. It is, however, worth noting that all these substances must be dissolved in water, or by the moisture of the mouth, before they give any sensation of taste.

If you put a grain or two of sugar into your mouth and allow it to dissolve slowly its taste is only faintly perceptible. If, on the contrary, you rub the dissolving sugar into the palate by moving the tongue the taste is greatly intensified. Sugar appeals to the mucous membrane of a large portion of the mouth, as also does salt. This is why one smacks one's lips in endeavoring to fully appreciate a novel taste.

Just as different parts of our brain are the seats of various mental powers, so various portions of the mouth receive different kinds of tastes. Sugar and kindred substances, and also purely acid foods or drinks appeal to the tip of the tongue and the front part of the mouth.

Smell is a far more delicate sense than taste. As already mentioned, most substances must be moistened before appealing to taste. But in order to smell a substance it must be in the form of vapor. If eau de cologne be poured into the nose it gives rise to no sense of odor whatsoever. Yet we all know how powerful is the sensation of smell produced when the little particles constantly disengaging themselves from its surface are borne by the air to the olfactory nerves. The nose is fitted to perceive sensations from particles of almost inconceivable smallness.

A single grain of musk will scent a room for years, and as this result can only be produced by continual loss of particles of its substances these particles must be tiny beyond the reach of imagination.

The smelling region of the nose lies in its upper part. The nose has three regions, and it is in the third that the seat of the sense is concentrated. The mucous membrane of the nose at this point is much thicker than below and is not red, but colored with a brown pigment.

Men are possessed of more acute powers of smell than women. Experiments to prove this were made by Profs. Nicholls and Browne. Three of the men could detect prussic acid in a solution composed of 2,000,000 parts of water and one of acid, but not one of the women could detect the scent of the prussic acid when the solution was weaker than the one part in 20,000 of water.

Got Beyond That.

One of the principal stockholders in a promising gold-mine was expatiating on its merits to a capitalist and prospective investor. He described the vein in which the miners were working, showed him specimens of the ore, and backed up his statements with the written opinions of experts.

"Well," admitted the capitalist, "it looks as if it might be a good investment. As my old Uncle Hiram would say, it has 'p'ints.'"

"Pints?" exclaimed the stockholder, carried away perhaps by his over-anxiety. "Why, sir, we're in quartz right now!"

One View of Wedlock.

An Englishwoman had had a good deal of trouble with her husband, who, according to her account, was a monster of iniquity. Some one asked why she had married a person of such character. "Well, you see, he ain't my first," was the reply. "I was pertickler about my first. This here's my second, and a bad un at that. But there"—with a shrug of the shoulders—"he's a shade better than the work'us!"

Absolutely Prohibitive.

Wyzaker—My dear young friend, you should never speak until after you have thought twice.

Thoughtless Theodore — What! Would you deprive me forever from the privilege of speech?—Baltimore American.

OUR GROWING NAVY.

This Country to Become One of the Great Maritime Nations.

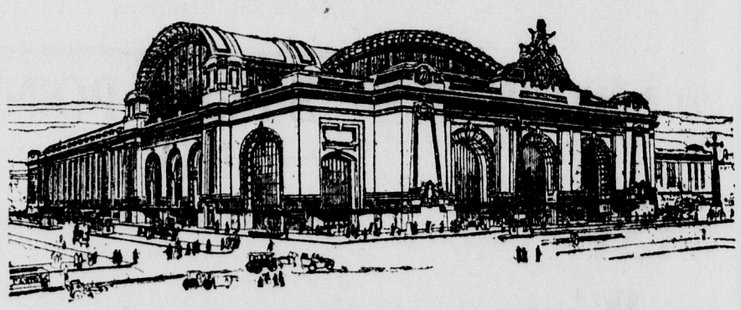
The United States seems destined to become one of the greatest maritime powers in the world. Secretary Morton's estimates for the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, are $114,530,638—an increase of $17,372,448 over the appropriation for 1905, an increase of $34,713,847 over that of 1904, and the largest ever made in the history of the country. Of the recent estimates, $45,255,833 is set apart for the "increase of the navy," including construction and machinery, armor and armament, the equipment.

To-day the United States is building four more battleships than Great Britain—now the greatest war nation—and the total tonnage of our first-class warships in course of construction exceeds the tonnage of similar vessels being built by each of the other four great powers.

No nation is at present advancing so rapidly with her navy—with the exception of Great Britain—as the United States, and this is a day of remarkable naval advancement in all parts of the civilized world. Japan, for instance, is said to be planning to spend $60,000,000 for new battleships and the extension of her arsenals, although the amount now being actually expended is $15,000,000. Russia, since the war has been so disastrous to her, has decided to extend her original construction plan, and will soon build eight first-class battleships. Germany, despite the discontent expressed there in the late elections, is hurrying forward her shipbuilding program. Italy and France are not far behind the others in the race for naval supremacy; Austria-Hungary is adding to the strength of her squadron; even Brazil is spending $7,250,000 for a new navy; Argentina, $4,605,000; Chile, $3,250,000, while Venezuela, Colombia and Mexico are appropriating smaller sums, and even slow-going China is adding to her sea strength at a cost of $2,500,000.

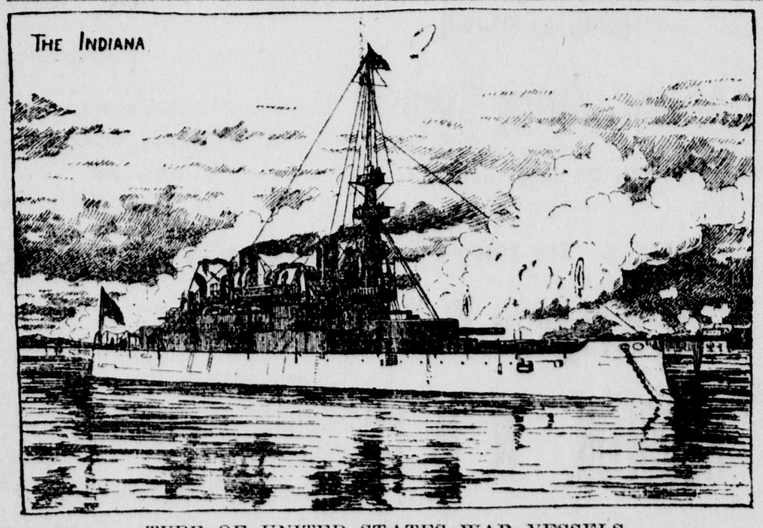
Thus, acording to the latest official figures, $530,000,000 is expended annually by all the nations for their naval defense against one another. And this year it is estimated that the sum will reach $560,000,000. Of this vast amount nearly one-half will be expended by the United States and Great Britain.

NEW GRAND CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION IN NEW YORK CITY.



PLAN FOR THE NEW YORK CENTRAL'S NEW TERMINAL.

An area of nineteen city blocks will be occupied by the mammoth new terminal to be built by the New York Central Railroad in the metropolis. The picture herewith shows the building that will replace the present Grand Central Station. It is intended to be the finest and most conveniently arranged depot in the country. There are to be nine tracks for suburban trains, and on a different level twenty-two passenger train tracks. All trains are to be reached from a grand concourse, upon which are to open the various offices, lobbies, retiring rooms, hotels, barber shops, etc., of the great structure.



TYPE OF UNITED STATES WAR VESSELS.

How Fishes Breathe.

By means of their gills fish breathe the air dissolved in water. The oxygen consumed by them is not that which forms the chemical constituent of the water, but that continued in the air which is dissolved in the water. Fishes transferred to water from which the air has been driven out by a high temperature, or in which the air absorbed by them is not replaced, are soon suffocated. They require aerated water to maintain life, and they take it in constantly through their mouths and expel it through their gills, retaining the air. It follows that if the water in a lake should be completely cut off from contact with the air long enough to exhaust the supply of air, the fish in the lake would die. It would take a severe and pretty long continued freeze to accomplish this, but it might happen, and doubtless has frequently happened, with a small body of water.—St. Nicholas.

There Are, Indeed.

"Goodness, Harker, you said you were coming back from the beach as brown as a berry. Why, the cold baths have made you blue."

"Well, old man, you know there are more blue berries than there are brown."

He who only things marriage is a lottery is still a bachelor.

Boys And Girls

LITTLE STORIES AND INCIDENTS

That Will Interest and Entertain Young Readers.

Making Winter "Toys."

It is possible to purchase almost everything for winter sports; but the boy who is handy with tools and of an inventive and mechanical turn will take more pleasure in constructing his own things than in buying those that were made by others, and not, perhaps, in just the manner he would like to have them.

Very few boys would care to make their own skates, as the modern steel clamp skates are superior to anything they could make, both in lightness and strength; but the various kinds of windboats, skatesails and so forth which interest them cannot usually be bought ready made. During the leisure hours after school and on Saturdays a great deal of enjoyment may be had in constructing some of these winter "toys."

Skates, sleds and iceboats are used the world over where there is cold weather; but in this country there are several things, the invention of the Yankee boy, that are distinctly American, but which can just as well be used by boys in other countries.—St. Nicholas.

Jack's Sled.

Into a little brown bank, all summer, Jack had dropped one shiny penny after another until now the bank would not hold another penny. "What shall I buy with them?" Jack said again and again.

He thought of snowshoes and skates, books and kites, but his mamma said perhaps there were pennies enough to buy a sled.

"Bring your bank and the little screw-driver and we will open it and count the pennies," said mamma one day.

Jack brought the bank, and when his mamma turned the little screws and the roof came off Jack poured the shiny pennies down into her apron. There seemed more than he could count, so his mamma helped him make ten little piles with ten pennies in each pile. Then they counted one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten—ten piles—a whole dollar.

In the morning when Jack opened his sleepy eyes the soft white snowflakes were falling. "Snow, snow!" he called as he danced down the stairs.

"It's a good day to spend your pennies," said mamma. So after breakfast Jack put on his overshoes and leggings, cap and mittens and they went down town.

"Jingle, jingle," sang the bells, as the sleighs dashed past. Now and then Jack made a snowball, and what fun it was; and then they came to the toy store. They looked at boys' sleds and girls' sleds; red sleds and green sleds, and then Jack spied a red sled with dear Santa Claus and eight tiny reindeer dashing through the air. It was just the right size. So the man tied a rope on to it and Jack poured all the shiny pennies he had saved in the little brown bank out on the counter.

When they went outside the store, Jack wanted to take his mamma for a ride. She said she was too large for the small sled, but she put all her parcels on it and Jack proudly drew them home. When the big whistle blew at noon, Jack waited at the corner for his papa.

"Jump on, jump on! Now you'll have a ride; hold on tight," said papa, and away they went around the corner and up the street.

What a jolly time they had in the snow. Then mamma called, "Come to dinner," and Jack carried the red sled into the dining room. When his mamma rocked him to sleep the sled was near his little bed, and now, do you think it strange when I tell you he dreamed of sleds, red and green, with silver horses and tiny black reindeer, and dear old Santa Claus, too?

Little Prince Edward and His Pony.

Little Prince Edward, heir to the throne, who owns a Shetland pony only about three feet high, recently made a request for a bigger pony, which he rides astride with some difficulty because his legs are so short. One day he was riding his new pony with his feet out of the stirrups and his head laid upon the pony's neck, while his groom walked by his side. Suddenly the groom cried out:

"For shame, your highness! Here come visitors."

Instantly the stout little legs clutched the horse on either side; the stubby little boots went into the stirrups and his highness sat erect, grasping the reins with hands. Not an eyelash moved. One of the visitors bowed. Immediately the hat of the little prince came off. But he held his head erect.

Hardly had the visitors passed when, pulling his feet out of the stirrups, the young prince stretched himself out on the broad back of the pony again: "Tell me if you see visitors coming," he said to the groom.

Getting Acquainted.

Marguerite in silk and fur,
Paul in wool and leather,
Eyed each other, while mammas
Talked of wintry weather.

Marguerite smiled cordially;
Paul displayed a dimple;
Near together stole the two—
Oh, the way was simple.

Such a picture as they made
Surely should be painted;
Paul gave Marguerite a kiss,
Then they were acquainted.

THE PANTHEON.

It Has Withstood the Vicissitudes of Over Twenty Centuries.

The Pantheon is the most interesting of all the interesting places of Rome. It was used for its present purpose as a place of religious worship before the foundations of the Coliseum were laid. Its huge doors have opened to admit the great ones of the earth, from Augustus Caesar to Napoleon, an assertion that will scarcely be disputed.

It stands in the very heart of old Rome, and the vicissitudes which have befallen the Eternal City during the 2,000 years of its existence have left it practically unchanged. The gilded bronze that lined its roof has been carried off to "decorate" St. Peter's, where, in the form of clouds and Cupids, cords and curtains, it fills the beholder with displeased amazement.

Its tiles of bronze and gold were removed to Constantinople 1,500 years ago, and the statues which adorned it have long since perished. But the mighty walls yet stand, firm as ever, sweeping up to the majestic dome the largest, though not the highest, in the world.

One hundred feet across, a hundred feet high and perfectly circular, no architect could design a building more perfect in its proportions, more harmonious as a whole. It is lighted solely by an aperture in the dome, a circle thirty feet across. Standing on its marble floor one looks up to the greatest dome man ever raised and through that to the blue dome which bends above it, sending summer sun or winter rain through those bare yards of space.

The effect is so impressive, so entirely unmatched and unrivaled, that the dullest of hearts and most untaught of minds must perforce acknowledge its influence. A man may think St. Peter's "disappointing," may condemn the Coliseum as barbaric or decide that he does not care for the catacombs, but every man who has viewed it has been impressed, even to the pitch of respectful silence, by the Pantheon.

The huge leaves of the bronze door revolve on their mighty hinges as they have done since the days of the Caesars, and so perfectly balanced are they that a woman's wrist can unclose them. Through those doors they carried Julia, Caesar's daughter, with all the pomp of her imperial power about her. And after the lapse of twenty centuries King Humbert was brought across the selfsame threshold to sleep his last sleep in the ancient place.—Chicago Journal.

His Facial Furrow.

Mr. Billson, between whose lower lip and chin there was an unusually deep wrinkle, spoke impatiently to the barber.

"Haven't you got my face shaved yet?" he asked.

"Not quite, sir," said the barber apologetically, "I haven't dug your ditch yet."—Chicago Tribune.

Extraordinary Consideration.

"Why don't you make your husband promise never to bet on a horse race?"

"Because," answered young Mrs. Torkins, "Charlie has regrets enough without burdening his conscience with broken promises."—Washington Star.

Some actors become tramps because they get hungry at times.

A BAD DISORDER

In the fall of 1895 I contracted that fearful disease, Blood Poison. It gained such headway that I was forced to resign my position and seek relief at Hot Springs. After spending all the means I had I went to Memphis. In less than three weeks I was in a hospital, and after nine weeks of suffering I was discharged as cured. In less than a month every bone in my body seemed to be affected and felt as if they would break at the least exertion. Again I was compelled to resign, and I returned to the hospital for a seven weeks stay. When I came out I was advised to try farming. When I first went on the farm I prevailed on the only firm who handled drugs to get me one dozen bottles of S. S. S. At that time both of my hands were broken out with blisters and I was covered with boils and sores. In the meantime my druggist had gotten two dozen bottles of S. S. S. for me and I began its use, and after taking the thirteenth bottle not a sore or boil was visible. R. B. POWELL, East 9th St., Little Rock, Ark.

Of all human diseases, Contagious Blood Poison is the most hideous and hateful. The victim is tortured with eating ulcers, sores and abscesses, unsightly blotches, eruptions and other symptoms of the miserable disease. S. S. S. has been used successfully for nearly fifty years for Contagious Blood Poison. It contains no mercury, potash or other mineral. Our home treatment book gives all the symptoms of this disease. Medical advice free.

SSS

The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Real Sorrow.

A little girl had the whooping cough very badly, and it seemed that no one could aid her in any way when a paroxysm of coughing seized her. One day, after a most severe one, she sat down all tired out, and with a look of patient resignation said: "Oh, I do feel so sorry for myself!"

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Hunting for trouble and waiting for worry seems to be the object of many people's lives.

Macaroni Wheat.

Salzer's strain of this Wheat is the kind which laughs at droughts and the elements and positively mocks Black Rust, that terrible scorch!

It's sure of yielding 80 bushels of finest Wheat the sun shines on per acre on good Ill., Ia., Mich., Wis., O., Pa., Mo., Neb. lands and 40 to 60 bushels on arid lands! No rust, no insects, no failure. Catalog tells all about it.

JUST SEND 10c AND THIS NOTICE

to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and they will send you free a sample of this Wheat and other farm seeds, together with their great catalog, worth $100.00 to any wide-awake farmer. [P. C. L.]

A good fellow will lavish "smiles" when he would not think of giving a hungry man a sandwich.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Luck comes to those who help themselves.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Tears and solitude are the philosopher's laboratory.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Spain's Recouperation.

The German consul general at Barcelonia reports that Spain is rapidly regaining her prosperity and the economic crises have vanished. Her commerce last year reached a total of $337,634,200. All her colonies have been stripped away and she has devoted her energies to developing domestic resources. The financial condition has thus been improved and taxation lessened. Useless attempts to maintain imposing naval and military establishments have been abandoned. Foreign capital is being invested within her boundaries.

Ayer's

Take cold easily? Throat tender? Lungs weak? Any relatives have consumption? Then a cough means a great

Cherry Pectoral

deal to you. Follow your doctor's advice and take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It heals, strengthens, prevents.

"For 40 years I have depended on Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs and colds. I know it greatly strengthens weak lungs." MRS. P. A. ROBINSON, Saline, Mich.

25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for Weak Lungs

Ayer's Pills increase the activity of the liver, and thus aid recovery.

OLD FAVORITES

Give Me Three Grains of Corn, Mother.

Give me three grains of corn, mother—
Only three grains of corn;
It will keep the little life I have
Till the coming of the morn.
I am dying of hunger and cold, mother—
Dying of hunger and cold;
And half the agony of such a death
My lips have never told.

It has gnawed like a wolf at my heart, mother—
A wolf that is fierce for blood;
All the livelong day, and the night beside,
Gnawing for lack of food.
I dreamed of bread in my sleep, mother,
And the sight was heaven to see;
I awoke with an eager, famishing lip,
But you had no bread for me.

How could I look to you, mother—
How could I look to you
For bread to give your starving boy,
When you were starving, too?
For I read the famine in your cheek,
And in your eyes so wild,
And I felt it in your bony hand,
As you laid it on your child.

The Queen has lands and gold, mother—
The Queen has lands and gold,
While you are forced to your empty breast
A skeleton babe to hold—
A babe that is dying of want, mother—
As I am dying now,
With a ghastly look in its sunken eye,
And famine upon its brow.

What has poor Ireland done, mother—
What has poor Ireland done,
That the world looks on, and sees us starve,
Perishing one by one!
Do the men of England care not, mother—
The great men and the high—
For the suffering sons of Erin's isle,
Whether they live or die?

There is many a brave heart here, mother,
Dying of want and cold,
While only across the Channel, mother,
Are many that roll in gold;
There are rich and proud men there, mother,
With wondrous wealth to view,
And the bread that they fling to their dogs to-night
Would give life to me and you.

Come nearer to my side, mother—
Come nearer to my side,
And hold me fondly, as you held
My father when he died;
Quick, for I cannot see you, mother,
My breath is almost gone;
Mother! dear mother! ere I die,
Give me three grains of corn.

Kubla Khan.

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure dome decree,
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran,
Through caverns measureless to man,
Down to a sunless sea
So twice five miles of fertile ground
With walls and towers were girdled round;
And there were gardens bright with sinuous rills,
Where blossomed many an incense bearing tree;
And here were forests ancient as the hills,
Enfolding sunny spots of greenery.
The shadow of the dome of pleasure
Floated midway on the waves,
Where was heard the mingled measure
From the fountain and the caves.
It was a miracle of rare device,
A sunny pleasure dome with caves of ice!
A damsel with a dulcimer
In a vision once I saw;
It was an Abyssinian maid,
And on her dulcimer she played,
Singing of Mount Abora.
Could I revive within me
Her symphony and song,
To such deep delight 'twould win me
That with music loud and long
I would build that dome in air—
That sunny dome! those caves of ice!
And all who heard should see them there,
And all should cry, Beware! Beware!
His flashing eyes, his floating hair!
Weave a circle round him thrice,
And close your eyes with holy dread,
For he on honey dew hath fed
And drunk the milk of Paradise.
—Samuel T. Coleridge.

DEMAND FOR WATER POWER.

Waterfalls Enable World, While Increasing Machinery, to Spare Coal.

Every day sees more and more of the wasted power of waterfalls which lies at man's disposal in every hilly or mountainous country, turned to use in furnishing electric energy. The power of waterfalls is driving the greatest of all tunnels, the double Simplon bore, through the Alps; it is sending another tunnel, by devious ways, behind precipices and under glaciers to the summit of the snowy Jungfrau; and a plan is now being perfected for constructing, once more with the aid of waterfalls, and to be run by them, when finished, a rival to the Simplon road, which shall cross the Alps between Turin and Martigny.

Everybody knows what Niagara is doing, and how the waterfalls of California, and of other mountainous States, are being harnessed.

A. A. Campbell Swintonfi at the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, presented accurate statistics, which he had personally collected, showing that no less than 1,500,000 horsepower derived from waterfalls is now being utilized in various parts of the world for the development of electric energy. Of this great total, which he believed did not represent the full truth, for he thought it probable that the real aggregate is 2,000,000 horsepower, nearly one-third must be credited to the United States.

There is one feature of this utilization of water power in place of steam power, which Mr. Swinton brought out, and which is seldom thought of, and that is the saving of coal which it effects. On the basis of 2,000,000 horsepower derived from waterfalls, this saving amounts to nearly 12,000,000 tons of coal per year.

But the maximum amount of water-power that is available has not yet begun to be approached in actual utilization, so that the annual saving of coal must become larger and larger every year. This, in view of the increasing difficulty of working many coal mines, owing to the great depths to which they have penetrated, and in view of the approaching exhaustion of some of the most famous fields, becomes a highly important consideration. Every little while the world is reminded, more or less sensationally, of a coming coal famine. The fact is that coal, of the better grades, possesses so many advantages and conveniences as a fuel that the earth's supplies of it should be conserved for human use as long as possible. Men of science have more than once sounded a warning against the waste of coal, for coal is the gift of a geologic age which can not be renewed. Thus waterfalls, by enabling us to spare coal, are performing an indirect service only less important than their direct service in supplying electric power. But for them the growing use of electricity would soon make a drain upon the coal mines of the most serious character.

The era of waterfalls seems certainly to have dawned. Every great cataract will become a focus of industry, just as every great river valley has always been a center of population, and Professor Brigham's prediction, that Niagara is to be the industrial center of America, may be fulfilled within a generation.—Success Magazine.

OLDEST ALTAR IN AMERICA.

Church Built by Cortez' Order in Tlascala Still Stands.

Many Americans with the two historical dates of 1607 and 1620 firmly fixed in their minds may be surprised to learn that for nearly a century before the days of Jamestown and Plymouth Rock Christian altars had been standing on this side of the great waters.

The daring Spaniards followed close after the great discovery, says a writer in the Pilgrim, and braved the seas in search of treasure. So it was that the intrepid Cortez marched upon Montezuma's capital after burning his ships behind him at Vera Cruz. Here at Tlascala, twenty miles north of Puebla and less than fifty miles east of Mexico City, Cortez found stanch allies. Their four chiefs he baptized from a huge black lava font. Each of these rulers had a key to the great treasure chest, which can still be seen, an enormous affair having four locks.

Here is also shown the banner Cortez carried in his conquest and afterward presented the Tlascalans for their loyalty. It is about ten feet long and forked at the end; its fine and heavy silk was once a beautiful crimson.

The Tlascalans have again and again refused almost fabulous sums offered for it on behalf of Spain. These natives throughout the country cling with a wonderful tenacity to any such relic, for in their eyes it is supremely sacred. At the time of Cortez, Tlascala was an important city. Charles V. of Spain, signed the grant of arms to the city, while Philip II. affixed his signature to the city charter at Barcelona, May 10, 1585.

The church of San Francisco, the original one built by order of Cortez, is in good preservation, having been well cared for. On the pulpit in the chapel is found this unique inscription, "Aqui tubo principio el Santo Evangelio en este nuevo mundo." ("Here the holy gospel had a beginning in the new world.") Like the interior of all Mexican churches, this chapel is highly decorated, being especially rich in elaborate statues.

Tlascala is the capital of the state of the same name, which happens to be the smallest commonwealth in the Mexican union. The city now numbers barely 4,000 inhabitants, while the greater part of its public buildings show there is no progress and very little repair.

Emerson on the Sea.

On the seashore the play of the Atlantic with the coast! What wealth is here! Every wave is a fortune. One thinks of Etzlers and great projectors who will yet turn all this waste strength to account. What strength and fecundity, from the sea monsters, hugest of animals, to the primary forms of which it is the immense cradle, and the phosphorescent infusories; it is one vast rolling bed of life, and every sparkle is a fish. What freedom and grace with all this might! The seeing so excellent a spectacle is a certificate to the mind that all imaginable good shall yet be realized. The sea is the chemist that dissolves the mountain and the rock, pulverizes old continents and builds new, forever redistributing the solid matter of the globe, and performs an analogous office in perpetual new transplanting of the races of men over the surface, the exodus of nations. We may well yield us for a time to its lessons. But the nomad instinct, as I said, persists to drive us to fresh fields and pastures new. Indeed the variety of our moods has an answering variety in the force of the world, and the sea drives us back to the hills.—Ralph Waldo Emerson, in Atlantic.

The average girl may be hard to please in the presents given to her by the family, but any old thing her steady sends suits.

To gloat after you have won is a cheap luxury.

English Houses Too Cold.

W. D. Howells, who has been staying at the English resort Folkestone, writes of the interesting life there in Harper's Magazine.

He has some things to say of the comparative costs and comforts of living in England and America:

"Most of the houses on and near the leas are larger than the wont of American houses and the arrangement much more agreeable and sensible than that of our average houses. The hallway opens from a handsome vestibule and the stairs ascend from the rear of the hall and turn squarely, as they mount, halfway up.

"But let not the intending exile suppose that their rents are low. With the rates and taxes, which the tenant always pays in England, the rents are fully up to those in towns of corresponding size with us.

"Provisions are even higher than in our subordinate cities, especially to the westward, and I doubt if people live as cheaply in Folkstone as, say, in Springfield, Mass., or in Buffalo.

"For the same money, though, they can live more handsomely, for domestic service in England is cheap and abundant and well ordered.

"Yet, on the other hand, they cannot live so comfortably nor, taking the prevalence of rheumatism into account, so wholesomely.

"There are no furnaces in these very personable houses; steam heat is undreamed of and the grates, which are in every room and are not of ignoble size, scarce suffice to keep the mercury above the early 60's of the thermometer's degrees.

"If you would have warm hands and feet you must go out of doors and walk them warm.

"It is not a bad plan, and if you can happen on a little sunshine out of doors it is far better than to sit cowering over the grate, which has enough to do in keeping itself warm."

Final Leap-Year Effort.

"Have you a sister?" asked Miss Willing of her brother's college chum.

"Alas! no," he replied. "But I have often longed for the soothing influence of a sister's love."

"How sad," she sighed. "But fortunately you may be able to secure a satisfactory substitute."

"And what is that?" queried the young man.

"Why, the love of some other fellow's sister," answered the artful maid.

Not Skeptical.

He—They say Miss Schreecher's singing at the concert moved the audience to tears.

She—Well, I'm not at all surprised. We once lived next door to her, and her singing moved us into another block.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

SEAL

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

If you cannot please yourself, you will never be able to please any one else.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot, swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns, Ingrowing Nails and Bunions. All Druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

Better Still.

Tired Tatters—Say, did youse ever see a man-eatin' shark?

Hungry Higgins—Naw; but I seed a man eatin' turkey oncet."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only.

The secret of its wonderful popularity is explained by its unapproachable *Merit.*

Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism — prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the best blood purifier ever produced.

Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strength-restorer the world has ever known.

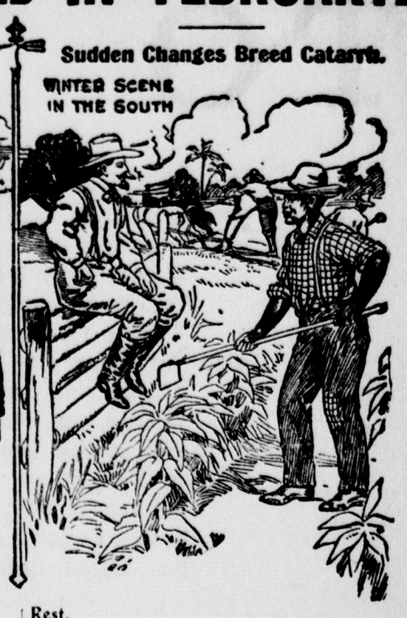
Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S.

DANGERS TO BE AVOIDED IN FEBRUARY.

Intense Cold Breeds Catarrh.

Sudden Changes Breed Catarrh.



Severe Weather.

February is a month of severe storms and intense cold.

Even in the South where the prevailing temperature is much above wintry latitudes, February brings sudden changes of temperature.

Mercury sometimes drops 20 degrees in a single night.

Therefore, the following health hints are applicable to the whole of North America:

Ventilation.

The sleeping rooms should be well ventilated, but so as to avoid direct currents of air.

Bathing.

Those in vigorous health should take a cold water towel bath every morning before breakfast. Those in feeble health should take a brisk dry-towel-rub every morning.

Diet.

The diet should be a generous one, including meat, and occasionally fresh vegetables.

Sunshine.

The nights being long and the days short, as much sunshine as possible should be let into the house during the day.

Clothing.

The head should be kept cool at all times. The feet should be kept warm and dry, day and night.

Pe-ru-na.

When unavoidably exposed to cold or wet, a few doses of Peruna will avert bad consequences.

Precaution.

When seized with a chill, or even slight chilliness, a dose of Peruna should be taken at once.

Rest.

As much sleep as possible should be obtained in the forepart of the night.

Catarrh of Head.

Mr. Frank Cobb, 175 Summit Street, Deering, Me., writes:

"I was troubled with catarrh in my head. I wrote to Dr. Hartman for advice and he prescribed Peruna.

"I took it and am happy to say it helped me at once. I feel better than I have for years."

Bronchial Trouble.

Mr. J. Ed. O'Brien, Pres. American Pilot Ass'n, Pensacola, Fla., writes:

"I heartily give my endorsement to Peruna as an effective cure for catarrh and bronchial trouble."

Throat and Lungs

Frank Battle, Jr., 111 N. Market St., Nashville, Tenn., writes:

"Peruna has cured me of chronic bronchitis.

"It is the grandest discovery of the age for the throat and lungs."

Pneumonia.

Mr. A. C. Danforth, St. Joseph, Mich., writes:

"I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs. I was threatened with pneumonia.

"Peruna gave me relief within a couple of days. Three bottles saved me a large doctor bill and a great deal of suffering."

Thousands of Testimonials.

We have on file thousands of testimonials like the above. We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving.

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

His Occasional Wish.

"Why don't you ever want to go to a wedding?" snapped Mrs. Enpeck "I don't believe you've been to a wedding since you attended your own."

"No," mildly responded Mr. Enpeck, "I haven't. And," he added softly to himself, "I sometimes wish I hadn't attended that one."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

If you want to be thought clever always agree with people.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

If some people were as tall as a telegraph pole it would yet be a moral impossibility to look up to them.

Miller's Milwaukee Beer—the best in market. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, agents.

The worst microbe we ever stacked up against was the fellow with a continuous hard luck story.

With the aid of a microscope any one can see what appears to be a gilt edge on the best steel, but a blind man can discover a "gilt edge" on the best whisky—"Old Gilt Edge."

Good Date for Wedding.

Miss Millfleur—What do you think the most appropriate time for marriages?

Old Sunflower—April first.

ALWAYS CALL FOR A CIGAR BY ITS NAME

"CREMO"

MEANS MORE THAN ANY OTHER NAME

BROWN BANDS GOOD FOR PRESENTS

"Largest Seller in the World."

NORTH-SOUTH-EAST-WEST YOU WILL FIND TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING EVERYWHERE.

TOWERS ABOVE ALL OTHERS

The best materials, skilled workmen and sixty-seven years experience have made TOWER'S Slickers, Coats and Hats famous the world over. They are made in black or yellow for all kinds of wet work, and every garment bearing the SIGN OF THE FISH is guaranteed to give satisfaction. All reliable dealers sell them.

A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO., Limited, TORONTO, CAN.

10,000 Plants for 16c.

More gardens and farms are planted to Salzer's Seeds than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own over 5,000 acres for the production of our warranted seeds. In order to induce you to try them, we make you the following unprecedented offer:

For 16 Cents Postpaid

1000 Early, Medium and Late Cabbages,
2000 Fine Juicy Turnips,
2000 Blanching Celery,
2000 Rich Nutty Lettuce,
1000 Splendid Onions,
1000 Rare Luscious Radishes,
1000 Gloriously Brilliant Flowers.

Above seven packages contain sufficient seed to grow 10,000 plants, furnishing bushels of brilliant flowers and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalog, telling all about Flowers, Roses, Small Fruits, etc., all for 16c in stamps and this notice. Big 140-page catalog alone, 4c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., P.C.L. La Crosse, Wis.

The Adage Held Good.

Judge Cox of the United States Circuit Court, while delivering a lecture at Columbia University, told of a young lawyer who came before the Supreme Court to argue a case in which he was also defendant. Addressing the court, he referred to the old French adage declaring that he who argues his own case has a fool for a client. After the case had been heard he left for his home in St. Louis, asking a friend to notify him by wire when the decision was handed down. This was the pithy dispatch he received: "Old French adage affirmed."—New York Tribune.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10-cent package colors Silk, Wool and Cotton equally well, and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10 cents a package. Write for free booklet how to dye, bleach and mix colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Missouri

The most careful farmers and gardeners everywhere place confidence in Ferry's Seeds—the kind that never fail.

FERRY'S SEEDS

have been the standard for 49 years. They are not an experiment. Sold by all dealers. 1905 Seed Annual free for the asking.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THIS PAPER

S. F. N. U. No. 7, 1905

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

DRINK NO MORE

Treat the drink or drug habit as a disease, which it really is, and you can effect a positive cure.

The KEELEY Treatment

has been doing this for twenty-five years. Descriptive matter and information sent free in plain envelope.

The KEELEY INSTITUTE
1170 Market St., Donohoe Bldg., San Francisco.

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE.**

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of $2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

.... WESTERN MEAT COMPANY ...

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

——AND SLAUGHTERERS OF——

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

: : :

— PACKERS OF THE —

GOLDEN GATE —AND— **MONARCH BRANDS**

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

: : :

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.